"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for to-day are fair, followed by cloudy weather, northerly winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,190. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

The stock market was narrow and irregular.

Wheat, 93⅝; corn, 28⅝; cotton, 7¼.

FOREIGN—A big riot occarred in Hamburg last night between the striking dockmen and the police. Two men were killed, and many were wounded. The British steamer Angloman is a total wreck on Skerries Island, in the Irish Sea. The French newspapers are beginning to talk more moderately about Great Britain's policy in Egypt. Frank May, chief cashier of the Bank of England for twenty years, died yesterday.—Page 7.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Senator Pavey yesterday introduced a bill for an investigation by the New York Board of Aldermen of the subject of the municipal ownership of gas plants. A hearing was given on the Parshall-Wiman Canal bill. Assemblyman Laimbeer introduced a bill for the establishment by the City of New York of a farm colony for persons convicted of vagrancy. The State Board of Land Commissioners objects to that feature of the Greater New York charter which gives the Dock Board control of lands under water. The Assembly Cities Committee gave a hearing on the bill for repaving New York City streets.—Page 3.

CONGRESS.—The Senate ordered a further investigation of Charles M. Amidon, nominated for Judge of the District of North Dakota. The House passed two pension bills over the President's veto, and agreed to the conference report on the immigration bill. Lumbermen protested against a duty on white pine, and wool growers met to arrange a tariff schedule on wool. The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures gave a hearing on the Monetary Conference bill. The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs agreed on a report on the armor-plate matter.—Page 4.

Page 1.

Senator-elect Mason of Illinois is suffering from nervous prostration.

The east-bound fast mail on the Union Pacific Railway was wrecked yesterday at Omaha. The fireman was killed and the engineer fatally hurt. No passengers were injured seriously.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Saxton called upon Major McKinley yesterday. Later he expressed the fear that New York would not be represented in the Cabinet.

At Atlanta yesterday suit was brought against the Postal Telegraph Company for $25,000 damages, it being alleged that an error in a telegram had caused Wesley Bennett to take his life.

The famine in India prevails over an area larger than any which has suffered for a century. Medical aid is insufficient, and the poorhouses are crowded to overflowing.

A party of French miners was captured in disputed territory by Brazilian soldiers, who fired upon them and killed one or two. This promises to lead to further diplomatic trouble before the arbitration agreement is reached between France and Brazil.

The Senate yesterday in executive session discussed the arbitration treaty with Great Britain, but took no action. Many amendments were offered. Indications are that a vote on ratification will not be reached till after the inauguration of President McKinley.

Page 2.

Birmingham iron operators have notified the Ways and Means Committee that they are satisfied with the present duty on iron.

A letter received at the Cuban Junta yesterday from Gen. Garcia describes the blowing up of the Spanish gunboat Relampago.

Before the Patria Club yesterday Gen. B. F. Tracy explained why the charter of Greater New York would confer benefits to the city.

Services were held over the remains of Charles W. Brooke yesterday on Staten Island. The body will be taken to Philadelphia for burial.

The Greater New York Commission made some slight corrections and changes in the charter, and expects to have it in its final form Friday.

The third and fourth lectures of the series which the Rev. F. B. Meyer began in Carnegie Hall Monday were delivered yesterday morning and afternoon. The subjects were "Selfishness" and "The Substitution of Christ Life for Self Life."

The French cooks held their thirty-first annual ball last night at Madison Square Garden. A feature of the occasion was the exhibition of decorative culinary work that included contributions from the best-known chefs in the city.

The Tammany Aldermen yesterday elected John T. Oakley a member of the board's Committee on Finance, to succeed W. M. K. Olcott. The Finance Committee elected Mr. Oakley its Chairman, thereby making him a member of the Sinking Fund Commission.

Mayor Strong sent a message to the Board of Aldermen, calling attention to the great interests involved in the growth of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and making complimentary references to the work of the Public Works, Street Cleaning, Fire, and Police Departments.

John Q. A. Herring Director and General Manager of the Baltimore Division of the Adams Express Company, died at the Holland House last evening. He had just come from Baltimore to attend the annual meeting of the company, and was taken ill in a cab on his way from the railroad station.

Argument on the application for a mandamus to compel the Commissioner of Public Works to clear away the sidewalk obstructions in Vesey Street was postponed in the Supreme Court yesterday until to-morrow. The Real Estate Exchange has decided that the obstructions decrease the value of real estate, and will take a hand in the fight to enforce an observance of the law.

Page 3.

The cruiser Brooklyn was docked at the League Island Navy Yard yesterday. The damage to her is greater than was expected.

The injured sailors in the Admiral Bunce fleet were taken to the Marine Hospital in Charleston yesterday, where every attention is being paid to them.

Mrs. Catharine Sulzer is suing her husband, Herman Sulzer to recover the Sulzer's Harlem River Park property, which she alleges she deeded to him under duress. Mr. Sulzer says the property was given to his wife in trust for him.

Page 4.

The St. Nicholas hockey team of this city defeated the Cambridge team after a well played contest by a score of 2 to 1.

The crowds at the cycle show last night were larger than ever, and several new features were seen. The L. A. W. election at Albany was an interesting topic of conversation.

Page 5.

By the authority of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association the Chicago Committee has given notice of new rates on wool, the schedule including all important cities of the East.

Page 7.

Mrs. Helen B. Montgomery of Rochester, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, was the guest of honor at a reception given by the Brooklyn Woman's Club.

The Hotel Waldorf was given up to decorators and carpenters, and to rehearsals by those who are to take part in the quadrilles d'honneur at the Bradley Martin ball. Arrangements were made to secure absolute privacy for the guests, one precaution being to board up all the outside windows.

Page 12.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall was yesterday elected President of the Union Theological Seminary. The vote was unanimous.

President William Berri of the Bridge Trustees inspected the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday. He approves of the plans submitted by the board of experts.

James F. Hannon, a detective, is under charges for arresting a man for having a policy slip when he had only a list of hymns to be sung in church.

Edward J. Russell, who is under arrest for alleged blackmail of Almet F. Jenks, has confessed that he served a term in Sing Sing for shooting Phil Daly in 1888.

The Jersey City officials intend to compel personal tax delinquents to pay their debt to the city. Many prominent city and county officials are included in the list.

The funeral of Morris Goodhart took place yesterday. Masonic ceremonies at the residence were followed by services in Temple Beth-El. Interment was in Washington Cemetery.

Stephen Lane Folger dropped his pocketbook, containing valuable property, in John Street, and it lay there for two hours before a messenger for a diamond firm picked it up.

When fire broke out in the House of Refuge on Randall's Island early yesterday morning, 600 boys were awakened and taken from the building without confusion by the use of the regular fire drill.

District Attorney Olcott decided to test the application of the civil service rules to employes in his office, probably by appointing one or two officers without regard to the Civil Service Board, and allowing the question to be decided in the courts.

A bill was submitted to the Legislature at Albany, which, it is expected, will enable the Aldermanic Committee to make the thorough examination into local gas methods which is necessary before taking measures to secure a lower gas rate and, eventually, municipal control of the supply.

Justice Andrews dissolved the injunction restraining the Baptist Mission Society from interfering with the Rev. Dr. D. C. Potter and Julia Ross in the possession of the rectory of the Tabernacle Baptist Church. The clergyman's friends immediately went on guard to prevent the entrance of the society's agents.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company made application to the Board of Aldermen for extensions which will cover miles of streets. The scheme includes three new cross-town lines, two of them across Central Park, and a parallel to the Metropolitan Company's Lenox Avenue line. Bitter opposition is expected from the latter corporation.

The butler of W. F. Chrystie, who owns a house at 32 East Ninth Street, was ordered to clear out the garret a short time ago, and he sold the old stuff in it to a ragman, who in turn sold some old family records running back to 1747 to a bookseller for $3. Now Mr. Chrystie wishes to gain possession of the records, but the bookseller holds them at a high price.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 2.
Post Office Notice—Foreign Mails.—Page 11.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
The United Service.—Page 11.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.

A MILLION-DOLLAR CHECK.

Drawn by the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—A check for $1,000,000 was passed through the Boston Clearing House this morning, drawn on one of the banks by the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company.

This is the largest check that ever has gone through the Clearing House here, although some as large have been handled by the banks. At the Clearing House it was impossible to learn anything about the check further than that it was presented and cleared.

Many of the officers present at to-day's session of the Clearing House did not know that so large an amount was called for in a single check.

STEEL-RAIL POOL DISSOLVED.

The Company Could Not Agree on Allotment of Tonnage.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The steel-rail pool has dissolved. The immediate cause was the pulling out of the Scranton Steel Company, but the pool has been at outs since Jan. 1 over allotment of tonnage for 1897.

Carnegie's company sold rails here to-day for $17 a ton and $14.25 in Pittsburg, a decline since the first of the year of $12. There was a drop about that time of $3 a ton. To-day's price was about $9 less than yesterday morning's figures.

Efforts have been made to come to an agreement on the allotment, but all have failed, and the pool to-night is regarded as broken.

MR. GAGE'S BANK LOSES.

Decree Against First National of Chicago for $69,094.40.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—After fourteen years' litigation, a decree has been rendered in favor of the creditors of Boles, Fay & Conkey against the First National Bank of Chicago for $69,094.40.

This case was begun March 1, 1883, by Chester C. Corbin in behalf of himself and other creditors of the limited partnership of Boles, Fay & Conkey against that firm, a special partner, Julius K. Graves, the First National Bank of Chicago, and twenty other creditors in whose favor judgments were confessed by Benjamin B. Fay and Lucius W. Conkey for about $225,000.

The bank lost in all the lower courts and the United States Supreme Court finally remanded the case to the United States Circuit Court, with directions to remand it to the Circuit Court of Cook County, whence it came.

This morning Judge Horton directed a decree to be entered against the First National Bank.

Dying of Hiccoughs.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 9.—Peter McQuade, aged seventy-two years, a resident of South Charleston, this county, was attacked with grip about three weeks ago, and seemed to get along very nicely until ten days ago, when he was taken with hiccoughs, one of the sequels of grip. It has continued incessantly ever since, even while he sleeps. Dr. M. H. Collins, his family physician, is doing his utmost to abate this wonderful nervous disease of the diaphragm and larynx. Medicines and devices of all kinds are being used, but all has been of no avail. He seems to be growing weaker all the time, and unless relief soon comes he will succumb to the disease.

Two Chicago Firms Assign.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The Henry Scherer Manufacturing Company, at Blue Island Avenue and Fifteenth Street, made an assignment in the County Court to-day to Jacob Schaller. The company manufactured sashes and doors, and has been in business for several years. The assets are $10,000 and the liabilities about $7,000.

The D. H. Morgan Boiler Company also made an assignment in the County Court to Dr. F. Morgan. The company's plant is at 23 West Lake Street. The assets are $6,000 and the liabilities about the same amount.

NO PORTFOLIO TO NEW YORK

Mr. Saxton, After an Interview with Major McKinley, Fears that this State Will Get No Cabinet Place.

ODELL FOR PORT COLLECTOR.

General Porter and Chairman Bell Discuss Plans for the Inauguration Ceremonies with the President-Elect—Long for the Navy.

CANTON, Feb. 9.—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Saxton of New York called on Major McKinley this afternoon. He said: "I have come to Canton in the interest of a friend, and do not care to state the precise purpose of my errand. I will say this much, however, that it has nothing to do with the selection of a New York member of the Cabinet in any shape or form. I am not an aspirant for appointment to the Cabinet, and I think the most acceptable New York Republican for that position and honor is Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of Brooklyn. But I fear New York may be left out altogether."

Mr. Saxton said he had not been asked to take the position of Collector of the Port of New York, and that Mr. Odell had the indorsement of the organization for the place.

Major McKinley listened to an ample and detailed discussion of the plans for the inaugural ball and ceremonies to-day. C. J. Bell of Washington, Chairman of the Inaugural Committee, lunched with him and told him all about the arrangements for the ball. This evening Gen. Horace Porter came down from Cleveland and explained the plans for the big parade.

Gen. Porter spent the night in Canton. It is understood that his visit has no relation whatever to the New York political situation, and that he is no longer under consideration for the Cabinet. Mr. Bell expressed the fear that the failure of the railway companies to furnish low rates for organizations might reduce the crowds somewhat, but from the accommodations already engaged it is known that Washington will be thronged.

The statement that ex-Gov. John D. Long had been definitely fixed upon for Secretary of the Navy was confirmed by Major McKinley himself this evening. There will be no departure from this assignment of the Navy portfolio unless the entire Cabinet slate should be rearranged at the last moment.

A NEW DEPARTMENT WANTED.

Mr. McKinley Also Proposes a Permanent Tariff Commission.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Ferdinand W. Peck, President of the newly organized National Business Men's League, accompanied by Franklin H. Head, returned from the East to-day, where they were in conference with legislators and Representatives at Washington. On their way back from the capital they stopped at President-elect McKinley's home last evening, and when they meet the Executive Committee of the association they say they will have valuable information to impart.

According to assurances conveyed to President Peck and Mr. Head, there will be important special legislation at the next regular session of Congress, a department to be known as the "Department of Commerce and Industry" will be created, if the plans of the association, supported by the promise of hearty co-operation by the President-elect, mature.

Mr. McKinley even volunteered to go a step further. While discussing the aims of the association with Messrs. Peck and Head, he suggested that he would be in favor of a tariff commission which should be auxiliary to the Department of Commerce and Industry, to which might be referred all tariff issues and recommendations.

The President-elect expressed warm approval of the objects of the National Business Men's League.

A special meeting of the league will be called immediately to receive the recommendation of President Peck. The principal topic of discussion will be the suggestion of Mr. McKinley to create a bureau to which all questions regarding the tariff can be referred, to be in turn recommended to Congress. A plan of action for the present tariff agitation may also be formulated.

McKINLEY FAVORS HANNA.

Said to Have Asked for His Appointment as Senator.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—A Canton special to The Tribune says: "President-elect McKinley has interfered in the Senatorial fight in this State by sending a letter to Gov. Bushnell requesting that Chairman Hanna be appointed to succeed Sherman. The letter was borne to Columbus by Judge Day, the President-elect's trusted messenger, and this was the reason of his sudden appearance in Columbus a few days ago.

"The letter followed the receipt by the Governor of a note from Senator Sherman intimating his resignation. It did not demand Chairman Hanna's appointment, but it suggested that in the interest of party harmony and for the sake of Mr. Hanna's services to the party during the campaign it would be the right thing to do."

SERIOUS TELEGRAPH ERROR.

Blunder in Message Causes Suicide—Suit for Damages.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 9.—Edmond R. Derry, administrator of the estate of Wesley Bennett, formerly doing an insurance business in Augusta, filed suit this morning against the Postal Telegraph Company of this city for $25,000 damages.

The petition says that some time in September, 1896, a telegram was sent over the Postal Telegraph Company's lines from Atlanta to Hartford, Conn., by Bennett, to the headquarters of the insurance company by which he was employed, which should have read: "Mailed report to-day with check." Instead, when received at Hartford, it read: "Mailed report to-day without check."

As a result of this error, it is alleged, Bennett lost his job, his bondsmen refusing to further stand as his security. The matter weighed so heavily upon Bennett's mind that he became temporarily insane and ended his life.

Tin-Plate Factory to Start Up.

ELWOOD, Ind., Feb. 9.—The American Tin-Plate Company has about completed the repairs at the Montpelier plant recently purchased, and will put it in operation with four mills and 200 men about Feb. 18. The plant will be enlarged as rapidly as circumstances warrant.

ANOTHER MASSACRE FEARED.

SITUATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE VERY THREATENING.

Patrols Have Been Quadrupled—The Approaches to the Yildiz Kiosk Cordoned With Troops.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the street patrols have been quadrupled and the approaches to the Yildiz Kiosk cordoned with troops.

Treasonable placards are frequently seen posted on the dead walls and other places about the city, and another massacre is expected.

It is believed that the Sultan originated the placards, hoping to cause disturbances and so break up the continued conferences of the diplomats.

MORE FIGHTING AT CANEA.

Battle Between Christians and Turkish Troops — Fifteen of the Latter Killed.

ATHENS, Feb. 9.—Advices from Canea, Crete, show that there has been renewed fighting outside the city between the belligerent Christians and a body of Turkish troops. From the accounts received here it is judged that the Christians defeated the troops. Fifteen of the latter were killed.

After some delay the Greek iron-clad now in the harbor of Canea saluted the Turkish flag and the salute was returned.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. George N. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, said that nothing had been heard by the Government of the formation of a provisional government in Crete.

It is reported here that the Greek flag has been hoisted at Retimo, Crete, and that order at that place is rapidly being restored.

INDIA'S TERRIBLE FAMINE.

Prevails in an Area Larger than Any Which Has Suffered for a Century.

JABALPUR, India, Feb. 9.—An examination of Central India shows that the famine is prevailing in an area larger than has been affected in a century, and it is likely that the mortality resulting from the scarcity of food and attendant diseases will exceed that of any previous famine within a hundred years.

The details of the disaster are horrible to contemplate. Medical attendance for the sick is often inadequate, and many lives that might otherwise be saved are thus sacrificed. The poorhouses are filled to overflowing, and there is a continual stream of applications for admission, which have to be refused, from those who feel that the aid sought for is the only thing that will save them from certain but lingering death.

The emaciation of some of the sufferers almost passes belief. It does not seem possible that human beings could reach such a condition and still live. Instances are numerous where adults weigh less than fifty-six pounds, and they present the appearance of skin-covered skeletons, which, in fact, they are.

A fresh food supply in the rice districts is impossible to be obtained until September, by which time, unless aid is forthcoming from some source, the deaths will reach a frightful number.

The famine belt is 1,300 miles long and 400 miles wide, and among the dense population there is only a comparatively small percentage that is not affected by the great calamity.

THE INAUGURAL PARADE.

The Army Division Which Will Take Part in It March 4.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The regular army division of the inaugural parade on March 4 will consist of eight batteries of heavy artillery from Forts Monroe and McHenry and the Washington Barracks, two light batteries from Fort Hamilton and Washington Barracks, the battalion of engineers from Willets Point, the Sixth Regiment of Cavalry, from Fort Mayer, and the Seventeenth Infantry, from Columbus Barracks, Ohio. This will include three regimental bands.

Preliminary orders to have these troops in readiness and to arrange for transportation have been sent to Gen. Ruger. Gen. Wesley Merritt has been ordered to command the division.

Washington Hotel Men Anxious.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Some of the District hotel people are becoming anxious. They report that engagements of rooms for the inauguration are not so numerous as they usually have been at this period. This may be a premature alarm, for there are three weeks yet in which to fill up. Ball tickets are also going rather slowly, but that is accounted for by a fear on the part of the outside public that there is a great rush. As the excursion business has been a little dull this season, the assumption is ventured by one hotel man that the excursion people will this year save their money to come to the inauguration.

SENATOR-ELECT MASON ILL.

Confined to His Room by an Attack of Nervous Prostration.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Senator-elect William E. Mason is confined to his room at his home, 1,477 Washington Boulevard, with an attack of nervous prostration.

Three days ago Mr. Mason went home from his office and took to his bed. The family physician pronounced the Senator-elect a very sick man.

Since that time no callers have had access to him, and until this noon not even members of the family were permitted in the room.

INDICTED FOR MAKING A BET.

The Kentucky Law Against Wagers of Elections to be Enforced.

NEWPORT, Ky., Feb. 9.—The Kentucky statute which prohibits betting on elections is about to be enforced. The Campbell County Grand Jury has returned indictments against Aloys Gasdorf and John Strobel for betting on the result of a recent election in Kentucky.

Gasdorf bet $80 with Strobel that McKinley would carry the State. The stakeholder refused to turn over the money to Gasdorf, claiming that as one Bryan elector had been chosen, McKinley did not carry the State. Gasdorf, in his effort to collect the money, appealed to the Grand Jury in the hope of prosecuting the stakeholder, who was John Strobel's brother. The result was that the Grand Jury very promptly indicted both parties to the wager.

FIRED ON FRENCH MINERS

Brazilian Soldiers Attack a Party Found on Disputed Territory.

ONE OR TWO OF THE MEN KILLED

Most of the Party Captured and Forced to Dig Gold for the Commander of the Troops Who Seized Them.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 4.—Details of the fresh trouble between the French colonists, at Cayenne, and the Brazilians, in the trans-Amazonian Provinces of Brazil, which may lead to further diplomatic trouble before the arbitration agreement is reached have been received here.

A French mining expedition into the Cachipour district, in the disputed territory, from which it was agreed that all troops be withdrawn pending the settlement, was met by a force of Brazilian rangers and made prisoners, after a fight, in which one or two of the French citizens were shot. The party was under the leadership of a Frenchman named Tilbert. It consisted of a number of Cayennese creoles and colored mine laborers from Martinique and the English islands of St. Lucia and Dominica. There were twenty of them, all told, including a woman. They ascended the Cachipour River without any interference, until arriving at the Degrad Fifine landing, where they commenced erecting "carbets," or what are known in the west as "wikeyups."

Before the party had got through with this preliminary work, and, of course, before they had begun prospecting, they were suddenly surrounded by upward of 150 armed Brazilians, who came down on them out of the bush. Fired upon from the bush, without challenge, Tilbert naturally supposed that he was being attacked by brigands, and, as this was to be looked for, the fire was returned. But it at once became apparent that they had to deal with a large body of soldiers, and not a few wandering brigands. Tilbert then ordered his men to stop firing. But the soldiers continued to fire, and many of the party plunged into the river and attempted to get away in their boats. These were fired upon in the water, and one or two killed, while some others escaped and made their way down the river. Tilbert and the rest of his men were made prisoners.

The leader of the Brazilians was an officer named Perez. He sent the woman under escort to Carsevenne, but detained Tilbert and five of his miners. These Perez compelled to go forward to the place whither the party had been bound, and which appears to be a promising gold field, and made them set to work getting out the gold and teaching the Brazilians how to do it. So far the prisoners have not been ill-treated, but at the same time they are being kept hard at work securing gold for their captors and without any prospect of reward.

Fearing some reprisal from the French, Perez sent to Para to ask for reinforcements, but, according to the advices the Governor of Cayenne has decided to take no action in the way of reprisal, but has sent on a protest against the disturbance of the statu quo to Para, and laid the matter before the Government at Paris. Meanwhile all private mining operations in the disputed territory have been suspended, as they were only being carried on on the understanding that the political statu quo would be respected on both sides.

Public feeling runs high in Cayenne, where the Governor is blamed for not sending out a punitive expedition, even at the risk of creating another Mapa incident.

WRECK ON THE UNION PACIFIC.

Fireman Killed, Engineer Fatally Hurt, Passengers Shaken Up.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 9.—The east-bound fast mail on the Union Pacific Railway, due here at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon, ran into an open switch in the yards and jumped the track. The engine turned completely over.

Fireman Thomas Krause of Council Bluffs was scalded to death and W. H. Vannery, the engineer, of Omaha, was scalded so badly that he cannot live.

J. Hughes, Pullman porter, of Oakland, Cal., received serious internal injuries.

Several passengers were badly shaken up and three women fainted.

A switchman in the yards opened the switch in anticipation of the approach of a Rock Island freight which usually precedes the fast mail.

WORKING NIGHT AND DAY.

The Watertown Arsenal Returning to Its War Time Methods.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Feb. 9.—Last night, for the first time since the close of the civil war, work in the United States Arsenal ran on at night. It was the beginning of a plan to operate all the large machines sixteen hours a day. Last night but a few men worked, but the number will be steadily increased until the complement of the night gang has been reached.

The hours for work are from 7 A. M. to 12 midnight. The day men begin at 7 o'clock in the morning and cease at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the night gang steps in. When the plan, as arranged by Major W. J. Reilly, the commandant, is complete, the work will be rushed night and day, and the Watertown Arsenal will be the busiest it has been for over thirty years. It will forcibly remind the residents in the vicinity of war times, when the station was continually run full blast.

The new electric lighting plant is working satisfactorily, and the light given is far ahead of that of the coal gas formerly used. Every day Major Reilly has scores of requests for employment, but he is taking his time to select the right gang, as it is necessary that only superior workmen should be employed—men who are capable of carrying on the work at night as it is conducted by the men during the day.

A Big Strike in Indiana.

ELWOOD, Ind., Feb. 9.—The employes of the Lippincott Lamp Chimney Factory at Alexandria are out on a strike, and the big plant is closed down until one or the other gives in. The strike was caused by the company discharging two members of the union, and the men refused to work unless they were taken back. The whole force walked out of the factory, and the plant was compelled to shut down. They declare they will remain out until they win the fight, and as the company is firm, there is no telling when the strike will end.

SOME CRANK SENDS A BOMB.

THE BRADLEY MARTINS HAVE A DISAGREEABLE SURPRISE.

As It Was Rudely Constructed and No Damage Was Done the Matter Will Be Hushed Up.

An outgrowth of the preparations for the Bradley Martin ball that was not down on the programme was a rudely constructed bomb that was sent by some crank, and was received at the Twentieth Street house Monday.

The Bradley Martins naturally wished to keep the matter from their guests, whose pleasure might be spoiled by the knowledge that some crank had gone further than the sending of threatening messages. Therefore nothing was said about the affair except to a few intimate friends.

The report of the occurrence, however, reached the police and some investigation has been made into the occurrence. As the supposed bomb proved so rudely constructed as to be opened with safety is is probable that the matter will be hushed up.

The sending of the bomb was evidently the work of a crank. The rich people here are constantly in receipt of threatening letters and several bombs have been sent to various prominent persons within the past few years. A Police Commissioner said last night:

"I heard the report of this bomb matter yesterday, but am not at liberty to give the source of my information. Undoubtedly some cranks have been stirred up. We constantly hear of the cranks who send threatening letters to rich people, and I wish we could get hold of one of them and wring his neck. The sensational articles that have recently appeared in two of the papers have started up these cranks to talking and writing against the Bradley Martins, and undoubtedly Mrs. Martin has been subjected to a great deal of annoyance from them."

Mr. Martin was seen last night and when asked about the nature of the bomb he refused to commit himself. "You know the motto of our house," he said. "It is 'silence.' You know what wisdom teaches. If I say nothing you can't quote me. It pays to be wise."

"Has the matter been placed in the hands of the police?" asked the reporter.

"I have nothing to say," was the reply.

"Will you say what kind of a machine it was or what was done with it?"

"I will say nothing at all."

CHICAGO ROADS IN TROUBLE.

A Receiver Asked for the Suburban Construction Company.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—A bill for a receiver for the Suburban Construction Company was filed in the Circuit Court to-day by Charles S. Leeds, who is a stockholder of the corporation, owning 242 shares. The Suburban Construction Company was organized for the purpose of building the Suburban Electric Railroad, through Cicero, Riverside, La Grange, Western Springs, Grosdale, and other towns. The capital stock was $1,250,000.

Leeds alleges that he made an agreement with the Suburban Railroad Company that he was to receive the entire capital stock and not less than $600,000 worth of first mortgage bonds for the work of construction. This and other agreements, he declares, have been violated.

The receivership of G. Herbert Condict of the Englewood and Chicago Electric Street Railway, commonly known as the Blue Island line, was strengthened by an order of Judge Showalter to-day extending his receivership to a bill for foreclosure. The foreclosure bill was filed by Stephen D. Bayer, who brought the creditors' bill upon which the receiver was appointed two weeks ago.

The bill charges that the company is insolvent and unable to pay the interest on its bond issue. The issue authorized is $2,500,000, but only $700,000 has been sold. It is the intention of the Reorganization Committee to have the court issue receiver's certificates, complete the road by equipping it with storage battery cars, and then sell it out. The proceedings are asserted to be friendly, and for the purpose of placing the road on a solid financial basis.

Caught Diphtheria at a Funeral.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 9.—Mrs. Ada Vennell and her daughter Vivian died to-day, while Mr. Vennell and his aunt are both dying. All four were taken ill a few days ago with diphtheria. It is believed that they contracted the disease while attending a funeral of a friend who died with the disease in Philadelphia.

Killed by the Cars.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 9.—John J. Clare was run over and instantly killed by the Buffalo express on Sunday afternoon near the Rockefeller property, North Tarrytown.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has fallen in the Mississippi, the Lower Missouri, and Lower Ohio Valleys and the Southwest, it has risen in all other districts. The pressure is relatively low northeast of New England and over New Mexico and Arizona. The area of high pressure covers the regions east of the Mississippi and from Lake Superior westward to Montana, the barometer being highest north of Minnesota. It is decidedly colder over the Dakotas, near Lake Superior and in Northern Minnesota, and slightly colder on the Atlantic coast. The temperature has risen slightly in the Lower Missouri Valley. Local snows are reported from the lake regions and thence westward to Wyoming and Montana. The weather is generally clear in districts on the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf States. The indications are that fair weather will continue along the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf States Wednesday, generally cloudy weather with snow will prevail over the lake regions and the Northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	29	34	35
6 A. M.	30	34	36
9 A. M.	30	32	35
12 M.	32	35	37
4 P. M.	33	37	39
6 P. M.	33	35	38
9 P. M.	34	34	33
12 P. M.	30	33	34

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	36⅛
Weather Bureau	36
Corresponding date 1896	31
Corresponding date for last twenty years	32

NO VOTE ON ARBITRATION

The Senate Scolds Because Its Executive Proceedings Are Reported, but Keeps the Doors Closed.

MANY AMENDMENTS OFFERED.

Indications Are that the Treaty with Great Britain Will Not Be Ratified Until After the Inauguration of President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—For at least half of the four and a half hours the Senate was in secret session to-day the press reports of yesterday's session were the subject of discussion. Senators were indignant that after they had voted so overwhelmingly that the doors should be closed, the facts as they occurred in the chamber should be permitted to reach the public.

The discussion was precipitated immediately after the consideration of a few nominations by Mr. Vest asking if the treaty was to be considered in executive session, and adding that if it was it would be well for the Senate to ascertain if it really was in secret session. Mr. Vest continued to comment rather sarcastically upon the light that had been thrown upon the proceedings, but admitted the accuracy of the press reports. The discussion waxed warm and was participated in by Senators Hill, Pugh, Hoar, Gallinger, Hale, Teller, Stewart, and others.

There was an intimation that officers of the Senate had been guilty of a violation of the rules by revealing executive secrets, but this was combatted, notably by Mr. Hill, who said that everybody knew executive matters were told by Senators and by no one else. The discussion disclosed the fact that Senators recognized the accuracy of the newspaper reports, and had made up their minds to stop the leak if possible. There was some talk of appointing a committee to investigate the subject after the fashion of the committee appointed several years ago, when the investigation resulted in the dismissal of an executive clerk charged with having told newspaper men executive secrets, but against whom no evidence had been secured. Some Senators took the ground that such a proceeding would have no beneficial result, and the debate finally calmed down after some of the older Senators had scolded their junior brethren for the supposed offense of talking about things which were forbidden.

Question of Open Sessions.

The men who made the fight yesterday for an open session found in the subject under discussion additional reasons why their motion should prevail, and urged the Senate to reconsider the subject, but this was not done.

Mr. Teller declared his opposition to the secret performance in which the Senate was engaging. The country, he said, was interested in the arbitration treaty. The text of that treaty, with the amendments, had been made public, and the people were talking about it. They had been petitioning Congress to ratify the treaty. If there were good reasons why the treaty should be ratified, they were entitled to know them, and if Senators had reasons for voting against the treaty, the public ought to be permitted to know what they were. The attempt at secrecy was a mockery, and Mr. Teller said he did not believe the Senate could maintain it.

After this discussion, several amendments were offered, and, without being read, went over to be printed. Senator Morgan had several, and Senator Stewart of Nevada sent a handful to the Clerk's desk. There will be almost innumerable amendments before the discussion is over.

Conservative Senators to-day said that it was apparent this debate was to be kept up for some time, and the chances were that no action could be had until after the 4th of March. From the 4th of March until the extra session is convened, the Senate will be in session considering nominations, and if the treaty has not been disposed of by that time it probably will be discussed every day. It will not be withdrawn by Mr. McKinley, and Mr. Sherman, as Secretary of State, will be as zealous in securing its ratification as he now is as a Senator in charge of the convention.

Stewart Against the Treaty.

It was late in the afternoon when the discussion was turned to the treaty proper. Mr. Stewart made a short speech against the instrument, and repeated some of the arguments he advanced yesterday when discussing the motion to open the doors. In brief, Mr. Stewart believes it would be a good thing to reject the treaty because Great Britain wants it. He is suspicious of that country, and believes that her intentions are not what they purport to be.

Senator Morgan consumed the remainder of the afternoon in a continuation of his speech begun yesterday. The indications are that he will not conclude for several days. He read freely this afternoon from the reports of the State Department and from the Senate Committee on the Nicaraguan Canal and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and quoted copiously from the State Department correspondence with our Ministers abroad on the same subject. Mr. Morgan said it would be necessary for this Government, before binding itself in a general treaty of arbitration, to settle the question of the vitality of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and ascertain in what light Great Britain views that ancient and much-discussed convention, which Mr. Morgan contended ought never to have been negotiated, but once negotiated, ought never to have been ratified by the Senate.

To Abrogate Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

Mr. Morgan offered an amendment providing for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and advocated it at some length. Mr. Morgan has always been opposed to that treaty, and to-day he said the conditions that appeared to make it necessary when agreed to no longer existed. The treaty was obsolete, and, so far as this country was concerned, unnecessary, although Great Britain would seize every opportunity to make it answer her purposes. He called attention to the fact that whenever Congress had discussed the proposed construction of the Nicaraguan Canal this treaty had been used as a club to stop the United States. There could be no doubt, Mr. Morgan said, that Great Britain would make this general treaty of arbitration serve her ends as she had the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

In the course of his speech Mr. Morgan called attention to the aggressions of Great Britain in the Mosquito country, at Belize, &c., to show that she had time and again violated the provisions of that compact, and by her violations had practically nullified the treaty. The United States had never taken official action, and no time was so opportune as the present. The occasion

and now presented itself when the United States could properly declare its position and announce to Great Britain that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was no longer considered to be in existence.

Mr. Morgan also contended that the Nicaraguan Canal should be excepted from the treaty by name, and gave notice that he should offer an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Morgan elaborated his proposition, generally stated yesterday, that the pending treaty was improper because it virtually took from the Senate its prerogative, under the Constitution, as a branch of the treaty-making power of the Government, and lodged that power in the hands of the President alone. The Alabama Senator has many other objections to offer, and will, in due time, present them fully to the Senate. He proposes to speak until he has thoroughly impressed upon the Senate his ideas, and will not be hurried, despite Mr. Sherman's appeal for action.

A Modification Proposed.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Bacon of Georgia, after consultation with other Senators, providing for a modification of the article relating to claims so as to exempt bonds issued by the Southern States during the reconstruction period. It was feared that under the general treaty an effort might be made to collect these repudiated obligations.

Another amendment was offered, which seeks to meet the criticism that the treaty gives the President sole power in the premises. It provides that all subjects of arbitration, before being sent to the tribunal established by the treaty, must first be submitted to the President and the Senate.

Other amendments offered remove from the treaty all questions relative to the Alaskan boundary line; setting forth that in time of war between the United States and Great Britain the Straits of Fuca, between the Island of Vancouver, belonging to Great Britain, and the State of Washington, shall always be kept open; providing that in case of war between either contracting party and another power, neither party to this treaty shall interfere with blockades that may be established. All these amendments will lead to much discussion.

There will be no secret session to-morrow, owing to the count of the Electoral vote.

Thursday Mr. Lodge expects to call up the conference report on the Immigration bill, and no further debate can be had on the convention until Friday at least.

AT WORK FOR THE TREATY.

Women of the United States Urged to Use Their Influence for It.

The following appeal, dated New York City, Feb. 6, has been issued:

To Women of the United States:

We ask your earnest and prompt cooperation in urging upon the Senate of the United States that, after full consideration, it should ratify the arbitration treaty between this country and Great Britain, and without amendments which will cripple its efficiency.

The mothers, the wives, and the homes of our land have the deepest interest in the substitution of law for war. In times of conflict they are the keenest sufferers, and while the Nation's honor is dear to them, whatever tends to settle disputes by reason and law, rather than by warfare, demands their heartiest indorsement.

It is absolutely necessary that the universal public opinion of the country in favor of this treaty should find expression. Therefore, we ask you, without delay, to write personally to your Senators; to hold meetings, to send petitions, and to aid by all means in your power the completion of this great act of Christian civilization.

Ellen M. Henrotin, Alice Freeman Palmer, Louisa Lee Schuyler, Josephine Shaw Lowell, Margaret Sangster, Mary Mapes Dodge, Mary Lowe Dickenson, Jeanette L. Gilder, Hannah B. Elmstein, Grace H. Dodge, Mary E. Trautman, Candace Wheeler, Elizabeth B. Custer, Marie Louise Beebe, and Maud Ballington Booth; Julia H. Percy, Secretary.

Voorhees and Turpie Favor Treaty.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 9.—In response to a resolution addressed to Senators Voorhees and Turpie, by members of the Third Christian Church of this city, in which the church indorsed the pending arbitration treaty, letters were received today from each of the Senators, giving their indorsement to the measure, and saying that they would support it.

Voorhees says he always has indorsed the principle embraced in the treaty, and has not hesitated from the first to give it his support. Senator Turpie says he presented the petition from the church, and unless some defect not now apparent is found in the treaty, he will give it his support.

AS GENERAL TRACY VIEWS IT.

Greater New York's Charter Will Secure Progress and Economy.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy and John Sabine Smith addressed the Patria Club at the Waldorf Hotel, last night, on "the Greater New York."

Gen. Tracy spoke of the four leading features of the charter—the Municipal Assembly, the Board of Public Improvement, home rule, and the granting of franchises. He defended the dual chamber legislature, because it is the "American system," and declared the system of a government by a Mayor and boards or heads of departments as autocratic, Russian, and monstrous. The government provided by the charter insures absolute home rule, save in defining, punishing, and pardoning crime; and in the maintenance of a militia. He answered Seth Low's criticism, that the dual chamber would prevent "celerity" of action, by saying that this is exactly the reason why two chambers were preferred to one. Hasty legislation had been our greatest evil. The Assembly of 1895 had passed 1,000 chapters of law, three-fifths of which were unnecessary and one-fifth pernicious. The present Board of Aldermen had been so stripped of power "that no respectable man will wish to enter it as a member." In conclusion he said:

"It is by far the best chart of government yet devised to secure progress, enterprise, and economy in the administration of affairs of a city."

John Sabine Smith indorsed Gen. Tracy's commendation of the charter, except as to the borough system. He attacked this sharply as a Brooklyn idea.

Gen. Tracy at this remarked in a low voice, "The Brooklyn system is 10 per cent. ahead of ours."

REVISING THE CHARTER.

The Commission May Take a Final Vote on Friday.

The Greater New York Commission was in session yesterday afternoon in the private office of Mayor Strong considering the completed charter as it came from the Committee on Revision. Various small corrections and changes were made, and it is expected that when the commission meets again, on Friday, it will have the charter before it in its final form. The commission may take the final vote upon it on that day or may postpone it until next week. It was declared yesterday that the charter would certainly be ready for presentation to the Legislature on or before Feb. 20.

John A. Logan Entertained.

John A. Logan was the guest of the Logan Republican Club at its clubhouse in Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening, at the fourth annual dinner of that organization. Mr. Logan, Fire Commissioner William Cullen Bryant, Assistant District Attorney John A. Ward, and Cecil Hastings made brief addresses. Among those present were D. S. McCullagh, W. H. Quinn, J. Frost, T. Bell, Sheriff Buttling, Coroner Coombs, Louis A. Worth, A. Bowie, Hugo Hirsh, J. W. Smith, C. Morrison, Alderman Singleton, Col. E. E. Britton, F. H. Newcomb, A. P. Brown, E. S. Fowler, J. M. Baker, H. McHugh, J. S Brush, Jr., H. T. Smith, W. H. Bohn, Dr. Hubbard, S. Coykendall, N. MacLeod, R. H. Smith, G. D. McKnell, John Keck, E. P. Brown, C. Dutton Charles Ebbets, F. G. Hall, and F. M. Dickinson.

Purify

Your blood with a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla and be strong and vigorous when the change to warmer weather comes.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact, the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MESSAGE OF MAYOR STRONG.

MUCH STRESS ON THE GROWTH OF UP-TOWN WARDS.

Good Words for the Administration of Public Works, Street Cleaning, and Fire Departments—About Street Obstructions.

Mayor Strong, in the concluding message of his series sent this year to the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, pointed out the enormous growth of interests in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and showed that property there now has an assessed valuation, exclusive of park lands, of $69,546,809, whereas in 1890 the assessed valuation was $44,448,914. The figures for this year do not include the newly annexed territory, which has an assessed valuation of $15,033,200. The Mayor says that the growth of so large a territory is a matter of great moment.

The management of the Public Works Department is declared to be clean, honest, and intelligent. The city is fortunate in its water supply and its means for storing it. The distributing system now includes 757.76 miles of water mains and 10,407 fire hydrants. For the first time in the city's history the revenue collected last year from water rents has been more than enough to reimburse the city for the entire outlay of the Department of Public Works. The Water Register during 1896 collected $3,734,594.22.

The Mayor looks with favor upon the use of the asphalt pavements, and says that the demand for asphalt pavement by property owners is far in excess of the appropriations available for repaving.

On the question of the removal of street obstructions, neglected somewhat in certain localities, the Mayor says:

"The question of street obstruction is one constantly before the Department of Public Works, and one difficult of solution. Much has been done to clear the streets and sidewalks of permanent encroachment, except where sanctioned by statute or ordinance. Temporary obstructions are of daily occurrence, and engage the constant attention of the Bureau of Incumbrances. During the past year 4,017 complaints were received and promptly attended to; 1,329 seizures were made, and the articles removed to the Corporation Yards."

In introducing the subject of street cleaning, the Mayor says: "The work of the Department of Street Cleaning is known and seen of all men. I shall make no extended review of it. It is sufficient to say that since the appointment of the present Commissioner of Street Cleaning the streets have been kept clean and the trucks removed therefrom. No more marked or beneficial change in the appearance of the streets of New York was ever brought about than by the removal of these trucks. They were a public nuisance, facilitated the commission of crime, were detrimental to health, and prevented the cleaning of the streets."

The Mayor comments very favorably upon the work of the Police Department, and says that it has made marked progress. He produces comparative figures to show the increased efficiency of the department. "It will take two administration and beneficent legislation," he says, "to render the police force what the citizens have a right to demand that it should be. I am sure that much progress has been accomplished during the past nineteen months in the work of reorganizing, and in eradicating the evils disclosed by the Lexow investigating committee."

In his chapter on the Fire Department, which is complimentary to the men in the service, the Mayor says: "The continued erection of high buildings, particularly in the lower part of the city, is a matter to which the department and myself have given considerable attention. The opinion of the Board of Commissioners and the Chief of the department is that these buildings are a menace to life and property."

In reviewing the work of the Dock Department the Mayor says that experience has proved that the plans determined upon in 1894 would be entirely inadequate to meet the present demands of commerce. The present board, therefore, has determined upon new plans providing for the construction of three new piers, each one 125 feet in width, with slips 250 feet wide; one pier 100 feet in width, with a slip of 250 feet, and one pier 70 feet wide, with a slip 250 feet in width. This improvement creates over a mile of new wharfage room in the most congested section of the water front.

L. A. W. GATHERING AT ALBANY.

Amendments to be Adopted — The Presidential Race.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—The majority of the leaders of the L. A. W. and also the majority of the delegates to the assembly, are here now. The latest comer was E. W. Connolly of Illinois.

It is the general opinion that the divisional Sunday racing amendment will be adopted, with others for the admission of professionals to the league, allowing proxies from other divisions at the assembly in order to have a full representation, making the office of Chairman of the National Racing Board a salaried one.

In the fight for National President the West holds the key to the situation. It wants E. C. Morrison of Wisconsin for Vice President, and will boom him for that position first and all the time. The Illinois contingent still insists on putting up Connolly of Illinois for President, but he has no support for that office except from his own State.

J. S. Robbins of Illinois is here to take charge of Morrison's interests. He says that Morrison has thirty-five delegates solid for him for President, and only his friendship for Potter prevents him from running. These delegates will be used to support any candidate that Morrison will espouse.

A caucus of the Western delegates was held in the Kenmore Hotel to-night. It was decided that if Potter would pledge the support of New York to Morrison his delegation would support him for the Presidency. The New York delegation will do as Potter wishes. A caucus of the Potter supporters will be held to-morrow night.

It is generally conceded that Hartwell of Denver will be the nominee for Treasurer, and that Gideon of Philadelphia will be reappointed Chairman of the Racing Board.

Many Athletes to Compete.

Over 500 entries have been received for the carnival of sports at Madison Square Garden on Saturday night. Teams of athletes from Columbia, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, Yale, New York University, Georgetown University, and College of the City of New York will compete. The champion sprinter, Wefers, will try to lower the record for the sixty-yard run, and Cosgrove will endeavor to make a new mark in the running hop, step, and jump. A number of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club men are also to compete in that event.

Convent Anniversary Celebration.

The Weserline Convent at Three Rivers, Lower Canada, is about to celebrate in June its two-hundredth anniversary. The former pupils of the institution are widely scattered over the United States, and their addresses are desired by the Mother Superior, who would be glad to invite all to the reunion, which will prove a notable affair.

TO CLEAR THE SIDEWALKS.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE TO FIGHT FOR THAT END.

Hearing To-morrow on the Application for Mandamus to Compel Commissioner of Public Works to Remove Obstructions.

Argument on the application for a mandamus to compel the Department of Public Works to remove sidewalk obstructions on Vesey Street was postponed yesterday by Justice Truax until to-morrow. E. M. Wight for the applicant, L. J. Callanan, announced himself as ready, but Assistant Corporation Counsel Foley said Mr. Sterling, who has the matter in hand, was sick, and asked an adjournment. Lawyer Blandy of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, who appeared for the storekeepers, pleaded pressure of business and asked that the hearing go over for a week.

Mr. Wight said the defendants were pursuing a consistent policy of delay, and opposed any postponement. Justice Truax decided it would be unfair to go on in Mr. Sterling's absence, and set to-morrow for the hearing.

The refusal of the Bureau of Incumbrances to insist on the observance of the law has emboldened the store keepers, and the obstructions on Vesey and other down-town streets are now more glaring than ever. The nuisance has become so pronounced that the Real Estate Exchange has decided to take a hand in the fight. President Alfred E. Marling of the Exchange yesterday instructed the Legislative Committee of the Exchange to consider the best plan to pursue to restore the streets to the people, who, under the rulings of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Appeals, own them. The committee will meet to-day to formulate a protest against the bills of Assemblymen Finn and Leonard to legalize the obstructions, and will send representatives to Albany to argue against their passage.

"It is not only on Vesey Street," said President Marling to a reporter for THE TIMES, "that the nuisance prevails. In Barclay Street the sidewalks are so crowded by the storekeepers and their goods that the people have to walk in the roadway. It is time something be done to stop it. If the obstructions are to be permitted in the down-town streets now, before very long we shall see the same causes of complaint in the up-town sections. Clean streets and wide, clear sidewalks enhance the value of real estate, and that is why we are interested. If the streets are obstructed, no matter from what cause, real estate suffers until the obstructions are removed."

A long letter of protest, explaining exactly the condition of affairs that prevails, is being prepared for submission to the members of the Assembly. Accompanying it will be a request, signed by L. J. Callanan and half a dozen of the better class of the Washington Market storekeepers, asking the Assemblymen and Senators not to vote for the Finn and Leonard bills, and inviting them to make personal examination of the nuisance.

THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

The Case of Scovel, the American Correspondent, Will Not Be Transferred to Havana.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.—Caspar Betancourt, a naturalized American citizen, who was acquitted a few days ago of the charge of aiding and abetting the rebels, was finally released from custody to-day.

Ana Sotolongo, a woman who escaped on Jan. 22 from the House of Refuge, where she had been placed as a political suspect, was recaptured yesterday, and was recommitted to the House of Refuge.

Nine political suspects will be deported to Ceuta to-morrow.

José Azcuy, who was the principal witness in the case of Julio Sanguily, now under sentence of imprisonment for life, was tried by a court-martial Sunday. The decision in his case is not known.

The Government has denied the request of Consul General Lee that Sylvester Scovel, the American newspaper correspondent who was arrested last week, be transferred to Havana for trial. The Government holds that as Scovel will be tried by a civil court, the proceedings should be held in Santa Clara, in which province he was arrested.

El Pais, the organ of the Autonomist Party, pays a high tribute to Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo, in connection with the scheme of Cuban reforms. It applauds the measure, and promises its adherence to the Government in the enforcement of the reforms. It declares that it expects that the scheme will be a powerful means for obtaining peace.

El Comercio, the ultra-Conservative organ, maintains a significant silence on the subject of reform.

Charles Scott, an American citizen, has been arrested at Regla, across the bay from Havana. The reason of his arrest is unknown.

NEW WARSHIPS FOR SPAIN.

She Will Buy Two That Are Being Constructed for Chile.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—It is reported that the English shipbuilding firm of Armstrongs are about to sell to Spain, with the permission of the Chilean Government, two ironclad warships now under construction in Armstrongs' yards upon the order of Chile, and which are nearly completed.

HOW THE RELAMPAGO WAS SUNK.

Letter from Gen. Garcia Describes Her Blowing Up.

A letter from Gen. Calixto Garcia, received at the Cuban Junta yesterday, states that the Provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba are, with the exception of fortified towns, completely in the possession of the insurgents, the Spaniards never leaving their strongholds without the protection of a force of several thousand men.

The outlook, Gen. Garcia writes, was never more favorable. He had just received on the date of writing, Jan. 18, a communication from his son, Carlos Garcia, stationed on the Canto River, giving the details of the blowing up of the gunboat Relampago, reports of which were published at the time. Two lines of torpedoes had been set when the gunboat ascended the river. Two of the machines were exploded beneath her, and she sank instantly, all but three of the crew being lost.

Her consort, the Avispa, started to bombard the Cubans' position, but the insurgents brought their Gatlings to bear upon her, and she put about and made for Manzanillo, which is fifteen miles from the mouth of the Canto River.

This account differs from that originally sent from Havana, in which the name of the consort was given as the Sentinola.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

[From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.]

—12:30 A. M.—261 West Twenty-fourth Street; John Androde; trifling.

—12:50 A. M.—Laight and Hudson Streets; Hudson River Railroad; damage, $25.

1:40 A. M.—Randall's Island; House of Refuge; damage, $5,000.

—5:00 A. M.—Twelfth Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-second Streets; James Rogers; damage, $120.

—7:55 A. M.—42 West Seventy-seventh Street; E. Fleitman; damage slight.

—9:40 A. M.—304 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Mrs. Toumey; damage, $25.

—10:10 A. M.—62 Baxter Street; tenement of Victor Spaido; trifling.

—5:45 P. M.—221 West Thirty-fifth Street, Samuel Leiderpit; damage, $20.

—5:45 P. M.—430 Sixth Avenue; Max Deison; damage trifling.

—8:50 P. M.—723 Eleventh Avenue, William Connolly; damage trifling.

TAMMANY ALDERMEN ELECT.

THEY PLACE MR. OAKLEY ON THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

That Committee Promptly Chooses Him Its Chairman, Thus Placing Him on the Sinking Fund Commission—Republicans to Protest.

The Tammany Aldermen yesterday elected, or declare they elected, John T. Oakley a member of the Committee on Finance to succeed W. M. K. Olcott. The Finance Committee elected Mr. Oakley its Chairman, thereby making him a member of the Sinking Fund Commission. The Republican members of the board declare that the election was not legal, in that sixteen votes were not cast for Mr. Oakley. That number of votes is required for the passage of any resolution, but the Tammany men hold that a vacancy on a committee can be filled by a motion. The Republicans will file a protest with the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

The day was a lively one in the board. The trouble began when Alderman Goodwin (Tam.) moved that Mr. Oakley be made a member of the Finance Committee, and also its Chairman. Alderman Hall (Rep.) said that the motion was out of order, and that the committee alone could select its Chairman. Mr. Goodwin moved to make Mr. Oakley a member of the committee. Vice President Windolph, who was in the chair, insisted that the motion be reduced to writing. This motion was carried, with 14 votes for Oakley and 13 against him. Alderman Hall asserted that the vote was upon a resolution, and not upon a motion, and that, therefore, it was lost. The rules of the board provide, however, that a motion may be reduced to writing. There was a wrangle over this point.

"I am duly elected a member of the committee," declared Mr. Oakley.

Alderman Goodman (Rep.) wanted the question sent to the Corporation Counsel. The Tammany men insisted that there was no necessity for this.

After discussion, the Tammany men succeeded in carrying a motion to take a recess to give opportunity for the Finance Committee to organize and report.

When the Finance Committee met, Alderman Marshall (Rep.) protested against the recognition of Mr. Oakley as a member, but the Tammany members went ahead and elected Mr. Oakley Chairman.

When the board reconvened after the recess there was another fight. The committee submitted its report, and Aldermen Hall and Goodman protested that it was out of order, not being in the regular order of business. The Tammany men insisted that it was. The Chair ruled it out of order, an appeal was taken, and carried by a vote of 14 to 10. Then the question recurred upon the adoption of the report, and it was carried by a vote of 14 to 11, after the Republicans had indulged in more obstructive tactics.

The incident closed with the declaration by the Republicans that the election was not legal, but it is asserted that the Republican Aldermen have been aware for some time that a majority vote could elect a member of a standing committee, and were only waiting for a day when there would be enough Tammany men absent to give them the majority. Alderman Schilling, who was elected as an O'Brien Democrat, voted with Tammany. Alderman O'Dwyer, the other O'Brien Democrat, voted with the Republicans. President Jeroloman, Alderman Burke, (Tam.,) and Alderman Hackett, (Rep.,) were absent.

The selection of a Chairman of the Finance Committee was hurried along, because the Sinking Fund Commissioners informally notified the Aldermen yesterday, through Assistant Deputy Controller Levey, that the vacancy in the commission would be filled without delay.

There has been a deadlock in the Board of Aldermen since Mr. Olcott's resignation to become District Attorney. This still prevents the election of an Alderman to succeed Mr. Olcott.

FRENCH COOKS CELEBRATE.

Their Thirty-first Annual Ball Held at Madison Square Garden.

The Société Culinaire Philanthropique held its thirty-first annual ball last night in Madison Square Garden. There was a large attendance, and 230 couples followed Floor Manager A. Dubois and his wife in the opening grand march. Supper was served at midnight. From a pecuniary as well as a social point of view the affair was the most successful yet held by the society.

In connection with the ball there was an exhibition of the decorative culinary work of the members of the society. The chefs of nearly all the leading hotels and restaurants and of several private houses contributed.

Delmonico's chefs were represented by twenty-three set pieces, the handsomest of which was a train of five cars with engine, tender, and engine crew of white sugar. It stood upon an embankment of kneaded white bread, and was about 15 feet long. The cars were each about 2 feet long and 8 inches high, and perfectly modeled, with windows of drawn sugar that looked like glass. The exhibit was the work of Frederic Denivelle, and the descriptive card on it named it the "Train Fantôme."

Three of Maillard's artists were represented by as many pieces. One by Albert Grandvilliers was an Egyptian vase, out of which was growing a cluster of Ascension lilies. It was about four feet high, made of sugar colored as naturally as if by a painter's brush, the vase of old Etruscan gold and the delicate blossoms of the lilies showing pale-green veins through their translucent whiteness.

From McGowan's Pass Tavern came a "political execution," the work of Désiré Lescarbourra. The base was a plain plate of oval design, about six feet long by four wide at its widest. In the centre was a gigantic Uncle Sam hat, and on the hat, riding on an elephant, were models of Mark Hanna as marabout, with Major McKinley in a cocked hat peering over his shoulder at a prostrate figure of Bryan, whose head, resting on a block lettered "Silver," was under the elephant's left front foot. Mr. Hobart, on the haunch of the elephant, was hanging on to Major McKinley's skirts. Around the edges of the plate base were two pails lettered "Soup à la Bryan" and "Democratic Stew," two skulls lettered "Altgeldism" and "Tillmanism," from which reared sunflowers whose centres formed medallion portraits of Tillman and Altgeld, and a big basket containing sixteen small white and one large yellow eggs.

Edouard Laperruque of the Savarin sent, among nine contributions, a table of paste gum in imitation of onyx, with an inlaid vase of white and lilac hyacinths on it. The legs of the table were gilt, and medallion pictures on the vase in colored sugars accentuated the realism of the exhibit.

Among the designs suitable for table decoration, and ready to be carved and served, as they appeared at the exhibition, perhaps the most striking were the "salmon cosmopolite" from Gustave Nouvelle of the Hoffman House and "The Queen of the Waters," by Victor Moreau of the Grosvenor Hotel.

Some clever designs in bread by B. Hoffer of the Siegel-Cooper Company, and nearly 100 others almost equally interesting, combined to make the exhibition the most attractive yet given by the Société Culinaire.

CHARLES W. BROOKE'S FUNERAL

Services at the Staten Island Home—Burial in Philadelphia.

Funeral services over the remains of Charles W. Brooke, the noted criminal lawyer, took place last night at his late home on Staten Island. As the service was private, only the members of the family and a few friends were present.

Archdeacon George D. Johnson, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, New Brighton, read the service.

Among those who attended the services were Judge James Fitzgerald, Clerk William Penney, and Stenographer Frank Beard of the Court of General Sessions; ex-Senator Thomas J. Creamer, John Jack, the actor, an old friend of Mr. Brooke's, and Lawyers Edward F. S. Clegg, Joseph P. McDonough, and Dennis O'Leary.

Mr. Brooke's remains will be taken to Philadelphia to-day by his sons Charles, Lex, and Alexander for burial in Woodland Cemetery. There will be no services at the grave.

REV. MR. MEYER'S LECTURES.

HE SPEAKS TO LARGE AUDIENCES IN CARNEGIE HALL.

His Subjects Yesterday "Selfishness" and "The Substitution of the Christ Life for the Self Life."

The third and fourth lectures of the series which the Rev. F. B. Meyer began on Monday in Carnegie Hall were given yesterday. In the morning he spoke to a large audience on the theme "Selfishness," and in the afternoon his subject was "The Substitution of the Christ Life for the Self Life." The attendance of ministers and religious workers was large, and included the Rev. Messrs. Dr. Harsha, F. M. Ellis, L. Dickerman, C. Cook, C. Wolfkin, S. Scoville, S. Rossiter, S. V. Robinson, and Henry B. Hudson. In the boxes were Mrs. Henry Mott, Mrs. McAlpin, Mrs. Whittemore, Mrs. James Ruggles, Mrs. James Pyle, Mrs. C. de P. Field, Mrs. Charles Stickney, and Mrs. Margaret Bottome. Both meetings were conducted by the Rev. A. C. Dixon, the singing being under the direction of J. H. Burke. The Mount Hermon (Northfield) Quartet took part in the programme of music. The morning prayers were led by the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith and the Rev. Dr. Young. In the afternoon the Rev. F. M. Ellis engaged in prayer.

In the morning sermon the difference between the natural man and the regenerate was dwelt upon. The speaker referred to heaven and hell thus: "Hell is the assertion of self to the exclusion of God, and heaven is the assertion of God to the exclusion of self." Dr. Meyer said that Hindooism and Christianity deal with the same root of evil, but the self life was sought to be extinguished by the Hindoo through absorption in eternity, while the Christian contemplated the risen Christ and eliminated the self life through His cross.

In the afternoon the lecturer said he would endeavor to show how to get rid of self life and substitute the Christ life. In the Epistle of St. Paul to the Galatians the work of self was explained as being manifest in the very sins that are seen in London and New York to-day. "Wherever man's nature," he added, "works itself out the lust of the flesh shows itself in every casino, publichouse, and house of ill-fame." Self life is in the churchman, too, and if he is not found in these dens the same principles which are working there unbridled and unrestrained are working in his heart also. "There is many a man who goes to our Keswick and to Northfield who tries to pile up his religious life in the energy of his religious-looking self, but the curse of the Christian and of the world is that self is our pivot. It is because Satan made self his pivot that he became a devil."

Addressing the ministers the lecturer said: "Will you forgive me, that I have stated the truth of Christ's Holy Gospel so imperfectly. How can human words tell what it is meant to be? But, brethren, give up a good deal of the political life and a good deal of the social life around you and live to preach the deep philosophy of the undying Christ. Let men know what Jesus meant when He said: 'On that day ye shall know that I am in the Father and ye in Me, and I in you.'"

To-day's lectures will be at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Dr. Meyer will meet preachers in special meeting to-morrow at 4:15 P. M. in the Central Presbyterian Church, West Fifty-seventh Street. Dr. Meyer spoke last night in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

BLOOMING GROVE PARK DINNER

Devotees of the Rod and Gun Have an Association Meeting and a Feast.

The Blooming Grove Park Association held its annual business meeting and banquet at Delmonico's last night.

President Nathaniel S. Smith, in presenting his annual report, said: "We have 184 members, and there is abundant evidence of a growing interest. In addition to the complete and ample hotel accommodations and hunting, fishing, and camping facilities, eight members own private cottages on the grounds of the association, and others are to build this year."

The Treasurer's report showed a cash surplus of $72,186. The real estate is valued at $88,000; furniture, boats, and traps, $8,000; hatching ponds and buildings, $6,500; breeding park inclosure, $2,500. The debt on the property is being gradually reduced. The association has just issued a handsome book describing the location and improvements. There are illustrations of the clubhouse, the lakes, the shooting box, and bowling alley, cottages, mountain streams, hatchery, and breeding park.

The banquet was the most elaborate affair of the kind that the association has given. Over 100 guests were present. At the President's table with Mr. Smith were Mr. Arthur W. Robinson of the Megantic Club, Mr. Fred Mather, for many years in charge of the State Fish Commission's hatchery at Cold Springs; Mr. George Walton Green of the Robin's Island Club, and Mr. Tarleton H. Bean of the New York Aquarium. All of these gentlemen made speeches. Others in attendance as guests were Col. Frederick Person, Valentine, George Floyd Jones, and William J. Coon, the latter being the Superintendent of the Blooming Grove Park. In addition to the above speakers, William H. White responded to the toast "The Ladies" and Charles R. Miller to "The Press."

The banquet hall was festooned with National colors, and a magnificent bank of roses adorned President Smith's table.

CONTENTED WITH IRON DUTY.

Southern Operators Asking No Changes in the Tariff.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 9.—Congressman Wheeler has written to Nathaniel Baxter, Jr., President of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, stating that Southern iron men have had no representative at the tariff hearings of the Ways and Means Committee, and suggesting that they appoint an expert to tell the committee what the Alabama operators want.

Mr. Baxter stated to-day that he had replied to Mr. Wheeler that Alabama operators were contented with the present duty on iron, and needed no more or less.

Mr. James Bowron, Treasurer of the company, expressed the same views, and Congressman Aldrich takes a similar position.

Mr. Haas, President of the Sloss Iron and Steel Company, says Southern iron needs no tariff at all. The first three gentlemen are protectionists. No iron man in Alabama has yet been heard to cry for a higher tariff on Southern iron since it has invaded European markets in such quantities.

REED VIOLATES HIS OWN RULE.

Smokes in the Corridor and Worries the Capitol Police.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Speaker Reed made an order a few days ago absolutely prohibiting "smoking in the corridors, elevators, and passageways" of the House; and directing policemen and other employes to see that the rule was observed.

Yesterday afternoon the Speaker himself strolled leisurely out of the House through the corridors smoking a cigar. The Capitol police started to intercept him, then halted. Each said to the other, "You go."

Before they had reached a decision as to who should enforce the rules Speaker Reed vanished.

Now that it is over the consternation among Capitol police is increased. To have intercepted Mr. Reed under ordinary circumstances would have meant dismissal, but, on the other hand, what if he was merely testing the efficiency of his police?

Theft of $1,500 Worth of Jewelry.

Frank Marten, proprietor of a hotel at 237 Fifth Street, was robbed yesterday afternoon of $1,500 worth of jewelry by a new boarder, whose name he had not yet learned. The police are looking for George Hare, an alleged ex-convict who they believe is connected with the robbery.

Election in Squadron A.

The election of Second Lieutenant of Troop I, Squadron A, last night resulted in the choice of Arthur W. Corning, who was formerly First Sergeant of the troop.

THE WORLD'S BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Hunyadi János

Dr. E Monin, Secretary of the „Société française d'Hygiène, writes":

It is the remedy valued by sedentary workers whose functions it regulates.

Most valuable to prevent hemorrhoids.

CAUTION: *None genuine without the signature of the firm* **„Andreas Saxlehner"** *on the label.*

J. Q. A. HERRING DIES SUDDENLY

TAKEN ILL IN A CAB, HE EXPIRES AT THE HOLLAND HOUSE.

He Came from Baltimore to Attend the Annual Meeting of the Directors of the Adams Express Company.

John Q. A. Herring, Director of the Adams Express Company and General Manager of its Baltimore division, died suddenly at the Holland House, Thirtieth Street and Fifth Avenue, at 6 o'clock last night.

Mr. Herring came from Baltimore yesterday afternoon to attend the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Adams Express Company at the Holland House to-day. Last night he was to have given a dinner to a number of the prominent officers of the company, including L. S. Wier, President C. H. Seward, Vice President W. B. Dinsmore, C. S. Spencer of Boston, W. M. Barrett of Philadelphia, and W. H. Damsel of Chicago.

Mr. Herring left Baltimore on the 1 o'clock train over the Pennsylvania road. Arriving at Desbrosses Street ferry, he called a cab and ordered the cabman to drive him to the Holland House. While on the way the cabman says, he opened the door of the cab and asked the driver to hurry up, saying he felt ill. Mr. Herring had no sooner stepped out of the cab to the sidewalk than he threw up both hands and screamed. The cabman rushed to Mr. Herring's assistance, and caught him as he was about to fall.

The dying man was carried into the main office of the hotel and laid on a couch. A physician was sent for, but before one arrived the stricken man had breathed his last.

As soon as Mr. Herring died word was sent to the general offices in this city. The officials of the company, who were to have dined as Mr. Herring's guests, were about to leave the offices on their way to the hotel when word of his death reached them. They immediately went to the hotel and had the body removed to one of the private rooms, after which word was telegraphed to his family.

John Q. A. Herring was born in Baltimore May 15, 1825. His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were Germans who settled in Philadelphia about the middle of the eighteenth century. After receiving an ordinary education he entered the service of the Adams Express Company when about twenty-seven years old as a messenger, running between Baltimore and Richmond, at a salary of $30 per month. Later, through the influence of A. M. Shoemaker, a prominent official of the company, he was given charge of the billing of all freight and money from Baltimore to Philadelphia and New York. Soon afterward John King, the receiving clerk of the company, who later became President of the Erie Railroad, left the Adams Express Company and Mr. Herring was given his place.

One incident in his work about this time was his arrest for throwing a policeman out of the office who had attempted to attach some goods without authority. He was tried on a charge of assault with intent to kill, but honorably acquitted, with some complimentary remarks from the Judge.

Mr. Herring served the company during the greater part of the war, and when the Harden Express was started he was made agent and served it in that capacity for eight years. The line of the Harden Express was extended South to Richmond and Petersburg, and Mr. Herring was made Superintendent of the line South, besides having charge at Baltimore. After the battle of Gettysburg Mr. Shoemaker requested him to take charge of the hospital of the Adams Express Company at that point. The Surgeon General of the Army complimented him for his services very highly.

Jan. 1, 1891, he was ordered by the President of the company to go to Philadelphia, and has remained there ever since, having charge of all lines run by the Adams Express Company east of the Ohio River to Jersey City and controlling 1,600 agencies.

In his younger days, Mr. Herring was active in military life, and was a member of a number of military companies, besides being on the staff of Gov. Thomas Swann of Maryland. He was also very able in conducting civic processions, and was Marshal of every important procession in Baltimore for a number of years. Among his philanthropic achievements was the establishment of the Boys' Home in Baltimore and the Free Summer Excursion Society. He took an active interest in all matters pertaining to the city, and contributed both money and time for the betterment of the condition of Baltimore's poor.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica is at the Hoffman.

—Judge J. S. L'Amoreaux of Ballston, N. Y., is at the Gilsey.

—Ex-Senator Patrick Walsh and Capt. Evan P. Howell of Georgia are at the Marlborough.

—C. G. Sprague of Boston, Marcel A. Viti of Philadelphia, and W. G. Ross of Albany are at the Everett.

—Henry S. Pearce of Albany, John Calvin of Boston, and A. H. Burley of Chicago are at the Normandie.

—J. H. Isham of Buffalo, Albert A. Keene of Philadelphia, and John D. McDonald of Boston are at the Plaza.

—William G. Clark of Troy, J. D. Whitney of Philadelphia, and W. F. Harrison of Baltimore are at the Metropole.

—George G. Street of Rochester, J. P. McKinney of Hartford, and Arthur M. Jones of Boston are at the Murray Hill.

—Bonsall F. Smith and W. C. Hyde of Philadelphia, J. W. Knott of Pittsburg, and Edwin Jacoby of Toledo are at the St. Denis.

—Gen. Roy Stone of Washington, D. C.; H. O. Houghton of Cambridge, and Samuel Bowles of Springfield, Mass., are at the Albemarle.

—W. H. Barrett of Chicago, George H. Christy of Pittsburg, C. H. Messinger of Boston, and C. F. Alward of Buffalo are at the Windsor.

—Melville E. Ingalls and S. R. Callaway of Cincinnati, Bronson C. Rumsey of Buffalo, and L. Clarke Davis of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

—J. R. Kelso, C. W. Burall, and C. B. Dushan, Baltimore, Md.; Conrad Berg, Vienna, and Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs, Orange, N. J., are at the Brevoort.

—Thomas W. Spencer of Utica, J. H. Brittain of Washington, D. C.; L. H. Gardner of Buffalo, and J. Charles Smith of Hartford are at the Grand Union.

—Ex-Senator Jonathan Chace of Rhode Island, William H. Seward of Auburn, N. Y.; Henry Phipps, Jr., of Pittsburg; H. B. Ledyard of Detroit, and Samuel J. Tilden of New Lebanon, N. Y., are at the Manhattan.

—James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency; Gen. Charles H. Taylor of Boston, E. Prentiss Bailey of Utica, ex-Senator S. H. Hammond of Geneva, N. Y., and Mrs. Russell A. Alger of Detroit are at the Holland.

ARRIVAL OF BU

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Druggists Petition for Relief from the Raines Law, Asking a Reduction in License Taxes.

OWNERSHIP OF GAS PLANTS.

The Cities Committee Will Act on the Bills—An Anti-Scalping Measure Offered in the House—The Canal Navigation Problem.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—A great number of petitions were presented in the Senate this morning from druggists in different parts of the State, asking for a reduction of their license fee under the Raines law.

Senator Pavey introduced a bill to provide for an investigation by the Board of Aldermen of New York City into the municipal ownership of gas plants. Both the Committee on Cities and the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations desired to consider this bill, as both had measures affecting gas corporations before it.

Senator Stranahan, Chairman of the Cities Committee, said that his committee had a similar bill now under consideration, and a hearing would be given upon the subject on Thursday of this week. The bill was therefore referred to the Cities Committee.

Bills Passed.

The following bills were passed:

Senator Brackett—Providing that the records of the State Weather Bureau may be received as evidence in any court in the State.

Mr. Mazet—Giving jurisdiction to the Department of Public Works in New York City over West Eighty-sixth Street, from the Boulevard to the Hudson River.

The introduction of the usual Constitutional amendment by Senator Mullin for the enfranchisement of women brought forth a petition presented by Senator Cantor entering a protest against such action by the Anti-Suffragist Association.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced:

Senator Page—Providing that the City Court of New York City shall hereafter consist of eight Justices, instead of six, the two additional Justices to be elected at the next general election in November.

Senator Page—Exempting from taxation property leased to religious corporations.

Senator Mullin—Providing for the distribution to the members of the Legislature, State officers, court and school libraries, and such other public libraries as may request them, copies of the Colonial statutes from the foundation of the colony to the adoption of the first Constitution of the State of New York.

Senator Ellsworth—Extending to surgeon dentists the same exemption from service as trial jurors that is now accorded to them in New York and Kings Counties, and also extending such exemption to physicians, pharmacists, and veterinaries throughout the State.

Senator Pavey—An act combining the principal features of all the bills before the Legislature relative to the primary elections.

Senator Wieman—Placing the power of appointment of interpreters in Kings County in the hands of the Supreme Court Justices of the Second Judicial District.

Senator Page—Providing for the appointment of employes of the Fire Department in New York and Brooklyn to the uniformed force of the departments.

Senator Guy—Authorizing the Board of Apportionment and Estimate of New York City to acquire title to pieces of property in the Twenty-third Ward for a Court House site. The Justice of the Supreme Court is authorized to appoint three Commissioners of Estimate, who shall report the sums allowed to owners.

Senator Coggeshall—Reducing the rate of interest charged by pawn-brokers from 3 to 2 per cent. per month on sums less than $100, and from 2 to 1 per cent. on loans exceeding $100.

Senator Mullin—Subjecting each Director of corporations to a fine of $200 for failure to comply with the law for the filing of annual reports.

Senator Mullin—Prohibiting any persons from selling or offering to sell any passage ticket or any instrument giving or purporting to give any right to a passage or conveyance upon any vessel or railroad train, unless he is an authorized agent of the agents or consignees of such vessel or the company running such train, (anti-Scalpers bill.)

ASSEMBLY.

PROPOSED EXCHANGE OF ARMS.

Mr. Abell Opposes the Bill and It Goes Back to the Committee for Further Consideration.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—In the Assembly to-day the following bills were passed:

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Authorizing the issue of bonds by New York City to provide for the payment for land acquired for a courthouse for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department.

Mr. Mathewson—Providing for a bicycle path in New York City, along the western boundary of Jerome Avenue.

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Authorizing New York City to issue bonds for the payment of land acquired for Fort Washington Park.

Senator Guy—Appropriating $35,000 for a temporary bridge over the Bronx River, near Westchester Avenue, in the City of New York.

Mr. Murphy's bill authorizing an exchange of arms between the State and Federal Governments brought out a short debate. Mr. Abell spoke against the exchange, declaring the arm mentioned was not up to the standard of later inventions in guns. The bill was defended by its introducer, but was finally recommitted for further hearing.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Sanger—Adding a section to the election law, compelling all candidate voted for at an election, all persons who acted as agents for such candidates, all representatives of political committees and organizations, and all Treasurers of political committees to file itemized statements, under oath, thirty days after election, of all sums expended, handled, advanced, or contributed to them during the campaign.

Mr. Abell—Authorizing the Brooklyn Controller to sell property acquired by the city at tax sale.

Mr. Benham—Amending the Raines law so that the two-thirds of the revenue from excise collections, which are not paid the State, shall be appropriated and paid as follows: Where the poor are a county charge, the amount collected shall be retained by the County Treasurer and credited to the poor fund of the county. In cases where the poor are a town or city charge, the authorities of the latter shall receive the money for the same purpose.

Mr. Smith—Authorizing the issuance of $150,000 bonds by New York City for the erection of a police stationhouse on Main Street, in the Westchester territory, annexed to New York City.

CANAL BILL HEARING.

Mr. Wiman's Views Opposed by the Organized Boatmen.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—The Canal Committees of both houses gave a joint hearing this afternoon on the Parshall-Wiman bill permitting canal navigation companies to incorporate with a capital stock of $4,000,000, which was discussed at length before the Assembly Committee last week.

Erastus Wiman, G. H. Raymond, E. M. Clarkson, Secretary of the Boatmen's Protective Association; A. R. Smith, Secretary of the Canal Executive Committee of New York, and Frank Beadle of Buffalo appeared in favor of the bill. The opposition included ex-Senator Laughlin of Buffalo, A. R. James, President of the Merchants' Exchange of Buffalo; Capt. Clark, L. P. Smith, O. F. Potter, West Troy; Robert T. Sherman and Parker Ronan of Albany. In addition to this delegation there were twenty Hudson River boatmen, headed by Robert Walker, Peter Driscoll, and J. L. Carlin, who appeared in opposition to the bill.

A. R. James, in opposing the bill, said that the arguments already presented for the bill did not disclose the real purposes of the measure. He called attention to the fact that G. H. Raymond, who was fathering the measure, engineered the scheme for the widening of canal locks under the Nine Million Dollars Canal Act, "surreptitiously," for the purpose of allowing torpedo boats to get to the great lakes, "but," said Mr. James, "the real purpose of the widening of the locks was for the benefit of the Consolidated Lake and Transportation Company, back of this bill."

If the bill, he contended, became a law, the flour and grain dealers back of this company which Mr. Wiman organized would hold it over the heads of the railroad companies until those companies gave them greater privileges and lower rates. If they did not get their demands from the railroad companies, they would construct their boats, and it would mean nothing more than another railroad carrying freight from the lakes to New York City, because the railroad companies would undoubtedly control this corporation. He said if the bill was passed, 10,000 canalers would be thrown out of work and driven to the poorhouses.

Ex-Senator Laughlin said the bill was unwise because it recognized a company which would absorb all the rights of individual canalers.

Erastus Wiman treated the question of a revived commerce on the Erie Canal mainly from the point of view as to how it would affect the City of New York. He gave statistics to show the rapidity of the decline in the commerce of the port of New York, and in citing the increase of the outlying ports mentioned the fact that the clearances at Newport News in November last were thirty-two in number, as against four clearances three years ago. He asked what was the attraction which made this increase at the expense of New York possible, and answered the question by stating that it was an immediate union of transfer from the freight car to the steamship, which is impossible in New York. The committee took no action.

GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER.

Objections by the Land Board—Method of Consideration.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—The State Board of Land Commissioners seriously objects to that part of the Greater New York bill which proposes to take jurisdiction of the lands under water from the State and give it to the Dock Board of the greater city.

Millions of dollars are involved, the Land Commissioners say. So serious is this objection that a resolution has been adopted directing the State Engineer and the Attorney General to oppose this provision before the Charter Commission, and before the Legislature if the commission shall insist on the change.

The State Land Board consists of the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker, the Secretary of State, the Controller, the State Treasurer, the Attorney General, and the State Engineer and Surveyor.

As a result of a meeting held by this board yesterday, State Engineer Adams went to New York to-day to submit the objections of the board to the commission on behalf of the State.

The lands in question lie along the shore in Queens, Kings, and Richmond Counties chiefly, and aggregate, according to estimates made in the engineer's office, more than 1,000 square miles.

The State has exclusive right to sell the lands from high-water mark to the so-called bulkhead line, and the State officials named regard this control or ownership as a valuable possession of the State. The jurisdiction of the lands under water on Manhattan Island passed to the control of the Dock Board when the Consolidation act was passed. In the case of these lands fronting the Sound, which lie in that portion of Westchester County which was annexed to New York City two years ago, the jurisdiction of the State was specially reserved.

The members of the Land Board believe that individual owners of shore property in the outlying sections of Greater New York, which will not be needed for wharf purposes for years, if at all, will be better protected in their rights if the State shall maintain control. They also have an eye to revenue from sales and leases made by the State.

The Land Board has had this matter under consideration for a week or more, and at a meeting some days ago adopted a resolution to the effect that the Greater New York charter should not contain any provision which would "take away, nullify, abridge, or affect in any way whatever" the rights conferred on the Commissioners of the Land Office, to grant lands under water, "in, of, or adjacent to" the territory of the Greater New York, by Chapter 1107 of the Laws of 1894, known as the public lands law. The board also adopted this resolution:

"Resolved, That the Attorney General and State Engineer and Surveyor use their endeavors to have the provisions of these laws carried out by going before the Greater New York Commission, and failing in that, take the case before the Legislature."

It was understood here that to-day would be the last opportunity of appearing before the commission on this matter. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of Kings County was here to-day and had a consultation with the Lieutenant Governor and with Senator Stranahan, Chairman of the Cities Committee.

"The charter is ready to be reported except dotting the 'i's' and crossing the 't's'" said Gen. Woodford.

It is expected that the charter will be completed and ready for the Legislature some days earlier than Feb. 20, which is the limit of the extension granted to the Commissioners to complete their work. It may be reported next week. A portion of the document which, it is said, will make nearly 1,000 printed pages, has been brought to this city.

Members of the City Committee, to which the charter will be referred, are almost appalled at the thought of giving serious consideration to so great a document. They have hardly determined how to approach its consideration. Some are in favor of a series of hearings at which the Greater New York Commissioners will be invited to go through the charter section by section, explaining the provisions and giving to the committee as much of the information as is possible on which especial features are based.

REPAVING NEW YORK STREETS.

Gen. Collis Gives His Views on the Austin Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—The Assembly Cities Committee to-day gave a hearing on Mr. Austin's bill, which authorizes the repaving of streets in New York City whenever the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall deem it necessary. John Proctor Clark of the Corporation Counsel's office submitted a letter from Commissioner of Public Works Collis on the subject. The letter was directed to Mr. Clark. Gen Collis said:

"I desire to impress upon you, and, through you, upon our legislators, the facts and circumstances which make it specially important, and a matter of great public advantage and necessity, that the bill to appropriate an additional $2,000,000 for repaving our streets this year shall become a law with the least possible delay.

"The Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company, which together now own or operate nearly all the street cars routes on Manhattan Island, have declared their purpose of changing and improving this year the motive power on or about thirty-two miles of the present horse-car routes, and to lay in connection therewith new and improved rail tracks. The pavements on all these routes are in poor condition. Most of them are practically worthless and would have been replaced in past years if we had not been awaiting the improvement of the car tracks. If, by the passage of the bill in question, the city is enabled to pave the streets on each side of the tracks simultaneously with the reconstruction of the tracks the railroad companies will join it by repaving the space within, between and two feet on each side of the tracks, which will be about one-third of the entire width and aggregate area of carriageways, and consequently about one-third of the entire cost of repaving. If the additional appropriation is not granted, and the city is not enabled to lay new pavement on each side of the tracks, the railroad companies cannot be compelled or expected to, and will certainly not, lay new pavement on their part of the carriageways. The city would thus lose the advantage of obtaining about $500,000 worth of new pavement without public expense.

"The following are the street car routes referred to, and the estimated cost to the city of repaving on each side of the tracks to the curb:

Fourth and Madison Avenue, from the Post Office to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street	$156,220.80
Sixth and Eighth Avenue routes, from the Battery to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street	41,452.50
Tenth Avenue, Seventy-second to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street	284,806.50
Fifty-ninth Street, First to Tenth Avenue	22,633.90
Twenty-third Street, First Avenue to Tenth Avenue	73,730.25
The Western Boulevard	90,425.50
Total	$1,469,269.46

"In addition to these street car routes, it is desired to complete the repaving with asphalt of Fifth Avenue, from Ninth to Nineteenth Street, and Park Avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Sixty-sixth Street, and from Seventy-second to Ninety-sixth Street, at an estimated cost of $675,333.60, making a total of $2,144,603.06.

"It will be noticed that by these improvements the city would gain several new and perfect routes for through traffic from the lower to the upper end of Manhattan Island, which would be of immense advantage to business traffic of every class and to the comfort and health of the whole population."

CHARGES AGAINST BACKUS.

The Michell Case Laid Before the Governor.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Charges have been filed with Gov. Black against District Attorney Backus of Brooklyn, but, as the Governor was very busy with callers to-day, the complaint has not been brought to his attention and the papers are withheld from the press. It is expected that the charges will take the usual course—that is, a copy will be served on the District Attorney and his answer will be requested before any action shall be taken by the Governor.

The charges are made by Thomas C. Jenks, a lawyer. He asks that Mr. Backus be removed from office because of his neglect or refusal to prosecute Harry W. Michell, Special Deputy Commissioner of Excise for the City of Brooklyn, for violating a section of the liquor-tax law.

A FARM FOR VAGRANTS.

Mr. Laimbeer's Plan for Reforming Habitual Misdemeanants.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Assemblyman Laimbeer to-day introduced a bill providing for the establishment by the City of New York of a farm colony for the detention, reformation, and instruction in agriculture, horticulture, and simple hand crafts of persons convicted of vagrancy, habitual drunkenness, and repeated disorderly conduct.

The Board of Estimate is to establish the farm at an expense not exceeding $100,000, for which bonds shall be issued. The farm shall be located within the State and be conducted by a board of five managers to be appointed by the Mayor. The Board of Managers shall appoint a general Superintendent of the farm colony, and all persons convicted shall be sentenced to the colony by the City Court Magistrates in all convictions after the first offense. Detentions at the colony shall not exceed three years, and within that limit no term of sentence shall be fixed.

Discipline of the colony shall be reformatory, and prisoners may be paroled by the Board of Managers the same as from the Elmira Reformatory.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT BILL.

No Money to Carry Out the Prospect Park Plan.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—A number of the representatives of the Society of Old Brooklynites appeared before the Senate Cities Committee to-day in favor of Senator Wieman's bill providing for a monument to George Washington in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Dr. Jones made a speech, saying that the erection of this monument would be doing as much for the education of the young as the erection of costly schoolhouses. He said that it was in Prospect Park, on the spot where it was proposed to erect this monument, that Gens. Washington, Sullivan, Greene, and Putnam held their conference at which it was decided to retreat from in front of Gen. Clinton, and his society thought it a very appropriate place for a monument.

Mr. Frank Sperry, representing the Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn, said the only objection to the bill was that the City of Brooklyn was not in a financial condition to issue bonds for $35,000 for such purposes. He asked that bills of this character be made discretionary with the Mayor and the city authorities because of the prospect of the consolidation of New York and Brooklyn under the Greater New York charter. If passed, he thought, the bill would be invalid.

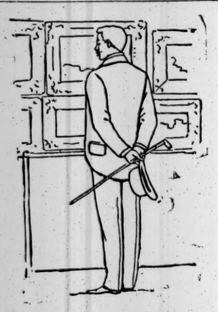
Hearings Ordered.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—The Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation will grant hearings on the following bills:

Mr. Wilson—Providing for the ownership by New York City of ferries between Fulton and Rutgers Streets, New York, and Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, on Feb. 18.

Mr. Knaup—Regulating fares for foot passengers on ferries between Broadway, Brooklyn, and Twenty-third and Roosevelt Streets, New York, on Feb. 18.

Mr. Roehr—Establishing the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company, to operate from Broadway, Brooklyn, and East Forty-second Street, New York, on Feb. 18.



An artistic cut is evident in all our garments, as our cutting and fitting department is perfect in every detail.

Special sale of our Winter stock, fine imported and domestic goods, of our standard quality and make. Suits to order, $12.50; Trousers, $3.50; Overcoats, $14.00.

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Broadway & 9th St.

Malaria? TRY VIN MARIANI

(MARIANI WINE) The Ideal French Tonic FOR BODY AND BRAIN

Since 1863, Endorsed by Medical Faculty

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DAMAGES TO THE BROOKLYN.

She Is Docked at the League Island Navy Yard.

Her Injuries Are More Serious than Was at First Supposed, and It Will Take Some Time to Repair Her.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—The cruiser Brooklyn, which struck on Schooner Ledge in the Delaware River, below Chester, Penn., on the 30th ult., while proceeding to Marcus Hook to secure a safe anchorage from the ice, badly damaging her bottom, was successfully docked at the League Island Navy Yard this morning.

It now appears that the damage to the cruiser is more serious than was thought at first. The plates are bent and crushed, having great gaps in them through which the water rushed into the water-tight compartments.

The break extends along the vessel's bottom on either side of the keel in a long seam, beginning about 100 feet from the bow, and running to the same distance beyond amidships, perhaps 200 feet in all. The seam is about three feet in width on the port side, and somewhat narrower on the starboard side. The plates covering this area are dented to a depth of nearly ten inches, and are cracked in places like so many sheets of paper. Through these cracks the water rushed into the compartments when the accident occurred, but the inner shell or false bottom of the vessel was intact, and admitted no water.

The damage to the blade of the port propeller does not amount to much, and it is possible that it will not have to be replaced. The ship carries an extra blade, which can be used, if necessary, however, and a new one must be made to keep "in stock." A piece four inches wide and perhaps seven or eight inches long has been knocked off of the end of the port propeller blade, but that will not materially affect its utility. A similar piece, of perhaps one-tenth the size, is missing from the starboard propeller.

Charles H. Cramp, President of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, in discussing the Brooklyn's injuries, said that it was impossible to tell as yet whether or not any of her ribs are damaged. "They are getting the mud out of her bottom now," he said, "and we will know about her ribs in a day or two. The bottom plates are twenty feet long, and as we have to have twelve new ones made, the Brooklyn will probably be at least four of five weeks undergoing repairs."

Asked what the cost of repairs would amount to, he said it could not be estimated at present, and would not make it public anyhow.

HOMEOPATHISTS IN SESSION.

The President Complains of Defects in the Medical Law.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—The New York State Homeopathic Medical Society is holding its forty-sixth annual session in this city, President Edwin H. Wolcott presiding.

A lengthy discussion was had over the merits of the Optician bill, introduced in the Assembly by George Horton, several denouncing it as class legislation and pernicious.

The annual dinner of the society was served to-night in the Hotel Kenmore. The principal address was by the President, Dr. Edwin H. Wolcott, on "Unjust Discrimination against the Medical Profession."

In his remarks Dr. Wolcott said that certain defects in the State medical laws kept his profession in a condition of tutelage to the Board of Regents, and, further, that the present working of the State civil service resulted in unjust discrimination against the medical fraternity. The ruling of the Regents objected to by the doctor is that requiring physicians whose right to practice in one county is unquestioned to show the indorsement of the Regents in the form of a valid certificate to be registered in another county before the physician who has removed may practice in that county. The speaker held that in order to secure this indorsement it ought not to be necessary for the physician to undergo the disagreeable embarrassment of having his entire medical record and personal history examined. As to the civil service, Mr. Wolcott thought it ought to be entirely abolished as applied to medicine, because of the stringency of the laws which require of practitioners that they must take preliminary studies equal to a high school course, besides four years medical education and a rigid examination by a State board of medical examiners.

FOR STATE PRISON POSITIONS.

Competitive Civil Service Examinations to be Held Soon.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Open competitive State civil service examinations will soon be held for the following positions in the State prisons:

Superintendent of Cabinet Industries—Candidates should understand the preparation of woods, the manufacture of articles of furniture of all kinds, the finishing of the manufactured article by properly filling, varnishing, and polishing the same, and be capable of instructing convicts in all branches of such manufacture.

Superintendent of the Cloth-making Industry—Candidates should understand all the details of the manufacture of woolen and cotton cloths, by the use of hand looms, and the preparation of the materials used in such manufacture, and should be capable of instructing convicts in all branches of such work.

Superintendent of Printing Industry.—Candidates should understand job printing in all its branches, and be capable of instructing convicts in such work.

The time and place of examination will be announced soon. The examinations will relate wholly to the duties of the positions and the knowledge and experience required for their performance.

Gains of the Manhattan Life.

The annual statement issued by the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York for the year just ended shows a gain in business, a gain in assets, and a gain of surplus.

A comparison between the results of 1896 and those contained in the previous statement for 1895 shows the company's assets have increased from $14,485,441.32 to $15,021,522.70, and its surplus from $1,052,746.39 to $1,180,582.19.

Computing liabilities by the old New York standard of 4½ per cent., required to reinsure outstanding policies, the surplus would be within a few thousand dollars of $2,000,000. The total liabilities as summed up in the present statement are $13,440,940.51.

Father Lacoste Honored.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 9.—The Rev. Father Lacoste, Professor of Theology in the Ottawa University, has received notification of his appointment as a member of the Roman Academy of Letters at Rome. This academy was founded by Pope Leo XIII. in 1880, and is composed of only thirty members, ten of whom reside in Italy. Father Lacoste is the only member of the academy in America. He studied in Rome, and it is because of the manner in which he then distinguished himself as a scholar that the present honor has been conferred upon him.

Flint's Fine Furniture

Scores of Attractions Now at Bargain Prices.

THE MARBLEHEAD'S INJURED.

Six Men Taken to the Marine Hospital in Charleston.

They Will Probably Be Able to Rejoin Their Ships Before the Blockade Is Over—Officers of the Fleet Are Reticent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 9.—This morning a gig came ashore from the United States cruiser Marblehead, which is lying a few hundred feet off the Southern wharf. The gig was in charge of Passed Assistant Surgeon A. R. Wentworth of the cruiser, and it carried the six seamen who were injured on the ship during her passage down the coast as one of the vessels of Admiral Bunce's squadron. Ambulances conveyed the wounded men to the Marine Hospital of the city. The injured sailors were:

ANDERSON, ANDREW, seaman; nose fractured and severe wound in the head.

HICKEY, JOHN J., plumber; scalp wound and nose injured.

LAMAR, HERBERT, a fireman belonging to the transport Fern; a badly lacerated leg.

OSBORNE, HERBERT C., shipwright; small bone in right leg broken.

POTTER, FREDERICK C., carpenter's mate; ankle sprained.

RYAN, JOHN D., blacksmith; right knee badly injured.

All of the injured men received the best medical attention, and were placed in comfortable quarters. They are doing well, and will probably be able to rejoin their ships before the blockade is over.

The Fern came up to the city at 10 o'clock this morning for mail and supplies, and, receiving them, returned to the lightship off which the squadron is lying in the position which it occupied last night. All the vessels are busy getting to rights, and it is not probable that any attempt at manoeuvring will be made before to-morrow or later.

All efforts made by newspaper correspondents to board the warships off Charleston Bar to-day were futile. The Fern came up to the city for mail and provisions, and the Marblehead was lying off the battery, but the other ships were strung out to sea beyond the jetties for a distance of eight miles; the cruiser Columbia, which is furthest out, is from sixteen to eighteen miles from the city. Early this morning some signalling was done from the flagship New York, and in consequence the ships began to move from the north to the south of the harbor. The battleship Maine anchored a little to the south of the lightship, which stands just six miles out from Fort Sumter. The Fern lies behind the Maine, the New York is half a mile further south.

Half way across the main channel is the monitor Amphitrite, and beyond her and out to sea is the Columbia. It is supposed here that the ships have taken these stations with a view to effectually guarding the south entrance to the harbor, and that future arrivals, the Indiana and Massachusetts, for instance, will be placed to the north. The Dolphin was nowhere in evidence to-day, and it is believed that she has sailed South, possibly to relieve the Newark at the mouth of the St. John's River. The battleships Indiana and Massachusetts are expected to arrive off the bar to-morrow morning.

It is known that the Vesuvius has been ordered away from League Island, and as she is to be the blockade runner, it is thought that she will come down the coast under her own orders after all the big ships are in position, and try to run into the harbor undetected. This is supposition, but it is at least possible and probable.

Efforts to get some detailed statement of the injuries done the ships during the storm are thus far unavailing. The Marblehead, when up to the city, gave little evidence of injury. Her superstructure was battered somewhat, but as one stood upon her deck, she looked little the worse for wear.

At a meeting of the City Council of Charleston, held to-night, an invitation was extended to the Governor of South Carolina and the General Assembly to visit the city on Feb. 18, when Secretary Herbert and Admiral Bunce and his officers of the fleet are to be entertained by the citizens and commercial bodies. A special train is placed at the disposal of the Governor and the Legislature by the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad. This will be utilized in bringing the visitors to Charleston from Columbia. On Feb. 18, a public dinner will be given by the Chamber of Commerce, and among the guests will be Secretary Herbert, Admiral Bunce, and other distinguished guests. A public reception will be held by Mayor Smyth, and at night a ball will be given the visitors.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Navy Department is informed that the battleship Indiana sailed from Hampton Roads for Charleston, N. C., early this morning; the battleship Massachusetts sailed from New York for Charleston at 10 o'clock this morning, and the battleship Texas sailed from New York at 8 A. M., direct for Galveston, Texas. She proposes to make no stops en route, and may not be heard from until her arrival in the Gulf, unless spoken by passing vessels.

RETRAYED BY A WOMAN.

Part of a Gang of Chicago Robbers Placed Under Arrest.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The police of the East Chicago Avenue Station have accomplished the arrest of six prisoners, whereby they expect to clear up or at least throw light on nineteen store robberies which have taken place on the North Side within the past few months.

The police received a strange "tip" last night—one which came indirectly from a woman—and they started at once to trace the clue. The result was the arrest of the six prisoners, in various localities, and today there have been many visitors at the police station for the purpose of identifying the suspects and implicating them in robberies.

Yesterday a North Clark Street business man sent word to Detectives Jackson, Davidson, and Bock that a young woman who had been associated with some of the men now under arrest had revealed to him a plot to rob his store, and had given him the names of the alleged conspirators.

Following the woman's directions, the detectives made the six arrests. They expect to make other arrests.

New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 9.—The Senate today confirmed the nominations of Bennett Van Syckell for Supreme Court Justice and E. Ambler Armstrong for Judge of the Camden County Court.

The House to-day passed the bill extending the term of Mayor Wanser of Jersey City to Jan. 1, 1898.

Vibrating in Tuneful Accord,

Like the strings of a musical instrument, the nervous system in health harmonizes pleasantly with the other parts of the system. But weakened or overwrought, it jangles most inharmoniously. Quiet and invigorate it with the great tranquilizer and tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which promotes digestion, bilious secretion and a regular action of the bowels, and prevents malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises..6:59|Sun sets..5:29|Moon sets..2:44

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..1:11	Gov. Is'd..1:38	H. Gate..3:27
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..1:15	Gov. Is'd..1:34	H. Gate..3:23

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allianca, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
El Sol, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Georgian, London	.....	.....
Kensington, Antw'p.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galves'n.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool.	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Panama, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Paul, So'mpton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 11.

H. H. Meyer, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 13.

Alleghany, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	.....
Athos, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	.....
Columbia, Genoa	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	.....
La Normandie, Havre	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	.....
Venezuela, Curacao	11:00 A. M.	.....
Yucatan, Havana, Campeachy, &c.	10:30 A. M.	.....

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 10.

Ardova, Shields, Jan. 23.
Claverhill, Gibraltar, Jan. 19.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, Jan. 3.
Havel, Bremen, Feb. 2.
Jane Kelsall, Gibraltar, Jan. 16.
Laleham, Gibraltar, Jan. 26.
Leona, Galveston, Feb. 3.
Manitoba, London, Jan. 29.
Newstead, Shields, Jan. 20.
Palatia, Hamburg, Jan. 29.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Jan. 25.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Feb. 6.
Tockwith, Shields, Jan. 21
Westernland, Antwerp, Jan. 30.

THURSDAY, FEB. 11.

City of Augusta, Savannah, Feb. 8.
El Mar, New Orleans, Feb. 6.
Lorenzo, Hull, Jan. 27.
Stuttgart, Bremen, Jan. 31.
Valencia, Colon, Feb. 4.
Ville de Bordeaux, Cape Haitien, Feb. 6.
Zaandam, Amsterdam, Jan. 28.

FRIDAY, FEB. 12.

American, London, Jan. 29.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Feb. 9.
Germanic, Liverpool, Feb. 3.
Irrawaddy, Port Spain, Feb. 3.
Oevenum, Lisbon, Jan. 25.
Prins Mauritz, Port au Prince, Feb. 6.
St. Louis, Southampton, Feb. 6.

SATURDAY, FEB. 13

Alamo, New Orleans, Feb. 6.
Boston City, Swansea, Jan. 30.
Buffalo, Hull, Jan. 31.
Critic, Dundee, Jan. 20.
La Bourgogne, Havre, Feb. 5.

SUNDAY, FEB. 14.

Bellena, St. Lucia, Feb. 5.
Panama, Bordeaux, Feb. 1.
Servia, Liverpool, Feb. 6.

MONDAY, FEB. 14.

Accomac, Gibraltar, Jan. 29.
Bovic, Liverpool, Feb. 5.
State of California, Glasgow, Feb. 4.

New York, Wednesday, Feb. 9. Arrived.

SS Oregon, (Br.,) Creamer, Leghorn Jan. 15, Naples 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Furness, Withy & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 12:10 P. M. to-day.

SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) Smith, Cape Haiti Jan. 21, Greytown 27th, and Port Limon Feb. 1, with mdse. and one passenger to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 P. M. to-day.

SS Glenfield, (Br.,) Lightfoot, Parahyba Jan. 5, Pernambuco 17th, St. Lucia 28th, and Delaware Breakwater Feb. 8, with sugar to order; vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M. to-day.

SS City of Columbia, Hillier, Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Alleghany, (Br.,) Low, Savanilla Jan. 27, Cartagena 29th, Savanna la Mar Feb. 2d, Green Island and Kingston 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M. today.

SS Ville de Bordeaux, (Fr.,) Le Chapelain, Jacmel Jan. 29, Aux Cayes 30th, and Cape Haitien Feb. 3, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Koch, Hamburg Jan. 20 and Havre 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M. yesterday.

SS Yucatan, Reynolds, Tampico Feb. 2 and Havana 5th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Robinson, Belfast Jan. 26, in ballast to G. Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 9:10 P. M. yesterday.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, from Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Belfast Jan. 30 in ballast to the Hamburg-American Line. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 11:35 P. M. today.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Jan. 29, with mdse. to H. Maitland Kersey. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 11:35 P. M. today.

Sailed.

SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Deddington, for Newport News.
SS Nomadic, for Liverpool.
SS Aller, for Bremen.
SS City of Kingston, for Port Antonio, &c.
SS Benvorlich, for Leith.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 9, 9:30 P. M., west, northwest, light breeze, clear, hazy off shore.

Spoken.

Bark Jordanhill, (Br.,) Capt. Taylor, San Francisco Sept. 27 for Dunkirk, was spoken Jan. 22, on the equator, in longitude 31.

Bark Arracan, (Br.,) Capt. Donald, from New York Dec. 26 for Yokomama, was spoken Jan. 13 in latitude 31 N. longitude 29 W.

Notice to Mariners.

The Lighthouse Board gives notice that the electric buoys marking the sides of Gedney Range Cut and Bayside Range Channels, New York Lower Bay, which have not been lighted since Feb. 2, 1897, on account of damage by ice, were relighted on the 6th inst.

Miscellaneous.

SS Hanseat, (Nor.,) Capt. Hamre, Shields Jan. 24 for New Orleans, has been towed into Ferrol with her sea valve damaged.

Bark San Pietro, (Ital.,) Capt. Giordano, which arrived at Algiers Jan. 15 from New York, encountered heavy weather during the voyage, and it was found necessary to jettison 1,800 cases of petroleum of her cargo.

Bark Anna Camp, (Nor.,) Capt. Sandved, which arrived at Greenock yesterday from Darien, encountered heavy weather during the voyage, in which she was thrown on her beam ends and lost some sails.

Bark Rosa, (Ital.,) Capt. Schiaffino, Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 9 for London, has arrived at Barbados in a leaky condition.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—SS Asloun, (Br.,) Capt. Rowell, from New York Jan. 24 for Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Norwegian, (Br.,) Capt. Vipond, from New York Jan. 27 for Glasgow, passed Tory Island to-day.

SS Aquileja, (Aust.,) Capt. Cosulich, sld. from Algiers for New York Feb. 3.

SS Newton, (Br.,) Capt. Royce, sld. from Santos for New York Feb. 4.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New York Jan. 16, sld. from Alexandria for Beyrout Feb. 6.

SS Bellanoch, (Br.,) from Santos, sld. from St. Lucia for New York yesterday.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, sld. from Naples for New York yesterday.

SS Anapa, (Br.,) Capt. Williamson, from New York Jan. 17, arr. at Algiers Feb. 4.

SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Sonderhoff, from New York Jan. 16, arr. at Christiania Feb. 5.

SS Olympia,

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

An Investigation Ordered in the Case of a Man Nominated for a Judicial Position.

BILLS PASSED OVER VETOES.

The Immigration Bill as Amended Approved by the House—Pensions Give Rise to a Short Discussion —Passport Regulations.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—A resolution was reported to the Senate to-day from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, and was agreed to, instructing the Judiciary Committee to proceed with the investigation in the matter of Charles M. Amidon, nominated to be District Judge for the District of North Dakota.

It was ordered that at 12:50 o'clock to-morrow the Senate shall proceed to the hall of the House to take part in the count of the Electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States.

A joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) and was referred to the Committee on Printing, appropriating $7,000 for employes of the Government Printing Office who did not receive or use leave of absence from 1887 to the present time.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Pettigrew (Silver, S. D.,) withdrawing from the President a bill as to timber-culture land was presented and agreed to, Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) stating that the question as to the constitutionality of such withdrawal could be raised and decided when the bill came again before the Senate, if the President should return it.

The Senate bill appropriating $250,000 to aid in the improvement of the South Pass by closing the existing crevasse in Pass à l'Outre, in the Mississippi River, was, on motion of Mr. Caffery, (Dem., La.,) taken from the calendar and passed.

HOUSE.

IMMIGRATION BILL AGREED TO.

Several Changes Made by the Conference Committee—Two Pension Bills Passed over Vetoes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—In the House to-day Mr. Danford (Rep., Ohio,) called up the second agreement of the conferees upon the Immigration bill, which was presented yesterday, and, after the reading of the statement by the conferees, he demanded the previous question. This was seconded—94 to 12.

The bill as agreed upon provides for the admission of illiterate wives and children of male immigrants who themselves are eligible to admission. The educational test was changed so as to admit any male immigrant, otherwise qualified, who can read and write the English or some other language. The first agreement compelled the immigrant to read and write in the language of his "native or resident nation." The sections relating to the coming of "birds of passage," especially over the Canadian border, have been changed to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. That it shall hereafter be unlawful for any male alien who has not in good faith made his declaration before the proper court of his intention to become a citizen of the United States to be employed on any public works of the United States, or to come regularly or habitually into the United States by land or water for the purpose of engaging in any mechanical trade or manual labor, for wages or salary, returning from time to time to a foreign country.

"Sec. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any person, partnership, company or corporation knowingly to employ any alien coming into the United States in violation of the next preceding section of this act; provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the employment of sailors, deckhands, or other employes of vessels, or railroad train hands, such as conductors, engineers, brakemen, firemen, or baggage men, whose duties require them to pass over the frontier to reach the terminii of their runs, or to boatmen or guides on the lakes and rivers on the nohthern border of the United States.

"Sec. 6. That any violation of the provisions of Sections 4 and 5 of this act by any alien or citizen shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment for the term of not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court; provided, that all persons convicted of a violation of Section 4 of this act shall be deported to the country whence they came.

"Sec. 7. That, notwithstanding the provisions of this or any other existing law, the Secretary of the Treasury may permit aliens to enter this country for the purpose of teaching new arts or industries, under such rules and regulations as he may provide."

A new section was added as follows:

"Sec. 8. That this act shall not apply to persons arriving in the United States from any place or port in the Island of Cuba, during the continuance of the present disorders there, who have heretofore been inhabitants of that island."

Mahany Opposes the Report.

Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.,) antagonized the adoption of the conference report. He characterized the proposed measure as a crime against civilization, and said that if it had been in force 100 years ago, a majority of the members of the House would not only not be representatives of the American people in Congress, but not even citizens of the Government. The bill would admit freely Anarchists, Socialists, and Communists, and at the same time keep out God-fearing men who, with their descendants, would make good citizens of the Republic.

Mr. Bartholdt, (Rep., Mo.,) one of the conferees who did not sign either report, expressed his gratification at the form things had taken. Every objectionable feature which he felt compelled to oppose last week had been eliminated, and all the amendments which he had proposed in conference had been incorporated into the bill. It met his approval now altogether, save as to the educational requirement for immigrants who come in to be domestic servants, and he believed Congress would be compelled to make an exception as to them within a few years.

The Immigration bill was further discussed by Mr. Kiefer, (Rep., Minn.,) Mr. Maguire, (Dem., Cal.,) and Mr. McCall, (Rep., Mass.,) and the report was agreed to—162 to 14. A demand for the yeas and nays was seconded.

The vote resulted: Yeas, 217; nays, 37.

Mr. Hooker (Rep., N. Y.,) called up, and the House passed, the Senate bill to amend the River and Harbor bill of last year, so as to authorize Admiral Walker, the naval member of the board to examine and report upon the site for a deep water harbor on the Pacific coast, the same mileage and per diem as the civilian members of the board.

A Veto Overruled.

The President's veto of the bill to grant a pension to Rachael Patton, a soldier's widow, who afterward married and is now divorced from her second husband, was called up by Mr. Wood, (Rep., Ill.)

Advocating the passage of the bill, Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.,) said: "This poor woman gave her husband to the Government. All she got back from the Government was his dead body, which she buried at her own expense. Can it be that this House of Representatives, which voted a pension of $5,000 a year to the widow of a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States because he had been a Chief Justice, will refuse to do justice to this widow? I don't know how gentlemen of the House may look at it, but I say, Mr. Speaker, in view of these facts, I prefer to stand by the precedent made by Andrew Jackson, rather than to stand by the precedent sought to be made by Grover Cleveland."

The bill was passed, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding, 137 to 60.

Mr. Sulloway (Rep., N. H.,) called up the bill to pension Caroline Mowatt, which had been vetoed by President Cleveland upon the same ground as in the Patton case. Presenting the facts in the case, Mr. Sulloway referred to the President's statement in the veto message, that its passage would establish a dangerous precedent. "Of short memory is this President of ours," said Mr. Sulloway. "I looked up his record in this connection, and find that he has approved thirteen bills exactly like this, and a larger number in favor of dependent mothers, some of whom had husbands. So that there is nothing in the suggestion against a precedent, for he has established and repeated it a dozen times."

Mr. Grow (Rep., Penn.,) submitted a few remarks on the general subject of pensions. Referring to these particular cases, Mr. Grow said it would be true that republics were ungrateful if the legislative branch of Government permitted the present conditions to continue, which he characterized as "an injustice to the living and a wrong to the dead."

The bill was passed over the veto, 143 to 55.

Passport Regulations.

A message from the President transmitting the passport regulations of the several countries in Europe, Asia, and Africa, as collected by United States Consuls and reported to the State Department, was laid before the House and referred to the Committe on Foreign Affairs. Also a message transmitting the report of the Civil Service Commission; referred to the Committee on Civil Service.

Senate amendments were concurred in to the House bill to give preference rights for a year to persons who, prior to Jan. 19, 1895, in good faith purchased certain swamp lands granted to the State of Mississippi in aid of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company and subsequently restored to the public domain for repurchase under the homestead law or private entry. The Senate amendments limit the amount of land purchased by one person to 320 acres.

The following measures were passed:

Joint resolution making John Marshall Browne of Maine a member of the Board of Governors of National Soldiers' Home, in place of George L. Beale, deceased.

Senate bill to provide for the examination and promotion of Passed Assistant Surgeons in the navy—none to be made within six months of the passage of the bill.

House bill to amend the copyright laws so as to punish the unauthorized or misleading use of the word "copyright."

House joint resolution directing the Public Printer to send a copy of The Congressional Record to each newspaper correspondent named in the Congressional Directory.

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) made a point of order against the bill to permit pensioners to use penalty envelopes for returning to the agent their executed pensions vouchers, on the ground that it should be considered in committee of the whole. The point was sustained by the Speaker.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE BILL.

Mr. Hill of Connecticut Opposes Action On the Measure at Present.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures to-day further considered the Senate bill providing for the appointment of delegates to an international monetary conference to be held at some later day.

Mr. Hill, (Rep., Conn.,) a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, addressed the committee in opposition to the bill. He was opposed to it under any circumstances, especially at this time. He denied that any responsibility rested on members of this Congress on this subject. If the bill was a pledge of the St. Louis platform, it did not need the indorsement of John P. Jones and others of the silver party. Further, it did not behoove a Democratic Administration to carry out the pledge of the Republican convention. This obligation was upon the President and members of Congress chosen at the last election, and Congress should wait until the President-elect was installed in office before a crusade of this kind was begun.

He held that diplomatic correspondence was the better way to settle the matter. In this way the arbitration treaty now before the Senate was brought about.

The committee adjourned until Monday next, when further hearings will be given.

APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

A Number of Bills Receive the Executive's Signature.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The President has approved the following acts:

Extending the time for constructing a bridge over the Missouri River at Lexington, Mo.

Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Ouachita River, opposite Monroe, La.

Authorizing the construction of bridges over the Sulphur River, Ark., and across the Sabine River, between Louisiana and Texas.

Directing the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain lands in El Paso County, Col.

To provide an American Register for the bark Ceres.

For the relief of Harriet W. Greenwood and Amey Whiele of Providence, R. I.

To pay George H. Plant of the District of Columbia, $5,216 for injuries sustained by the steamer Lady of the Lake in collision with the United States Steamer Gettysburg.

To prevent the carrying of obscene literature and articles from one State or Territory into another.

WHY DAVIS IS OPPOSED.

He Refuses to Retain a Senator's Son in Office.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary has under consideration the appointment by President Cleveland of H. E. Davis to be District Attorney for the District of Columbia.

Davis was a gold man in the late campaign, and it has been supposed that the failure to report his nomination favorably was to be attributed to opposition on financial grounds. A leading district Democrat laughed at this suggestion to-night.

"That is not the trouble," he said. "We would have preferred that Davis should be a silver man, but we know he is a Democrat. He has not been opposed because he is a gold man. The opposition to him is continued because he will not promise to keep in office the son of Senator Pugh. Senator Pugh is a member of the Judiciary Committee, and 'Senatorial courtesy' requires that the committee shall not report the nomination if it is personally objectionable to one of the members."

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Lumbermen and Wool Growers Tell What They Want.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee devoted this morning's session to a consideration of the duty on steel billets. In the law of 1890 the duty on steel billets costing 1 cent a pound or less was fourtenths of 1 cent. In the present law the duty on billets of this grade is three-tenths of 1 cent. Some of the manufacturers have requested a restoration of the McKinley rate, and this led to a discussion of the subject, which consumed the better part of to-day's session. The committee passed over the paragraph until to-morrow in order to obtain further information respecting the matter.

A delegation of lumbermen from Michigan were at the Capitol to-day to enter a protest against the reported action of the committee in increasing the rate of duty on white-pine lumber. A number of Michigan lumbermen have purchased extensive stumping privileges in the Dominion of Canada, and any fear that the Canadian Government will take offense at the increase in the rate on pine lumber and retaliate by placing a Crown tax on stumping privileges.

The American National Wool Growers' Association met this morning for the purpose of agreeing upon a schedule of the tariff duties satisfactory to both wool growers and wool manufacturers. It was resolved that it is essential to the success of the wool industry east of the Missouri River that such protective duties should be levied upon wool as will give the wool growers a farm value of 20 cents per pound for unwashed merino wool, and 25 cents per pound for washed merino wool.

THE ARMOR PLATE PROBLEM.

A Report by the Senate Committee on the Lines of Chandler's Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The armor-plate question will probably be disposed of by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs soon. The committee this morning agreed that the maximum price to be paid for armor plate should not exceed the sum named by the Secretary of the Navy—$400.

Mr. Chandler, in his report, found that armor ought to be furnished, with a fair profit to the manufacturers, at $300 a ton, but the committee thought this was too low.

The Secretary will also be authorized, if the recommendations of the committee are carried out, to secure a plant for the manufacture of armor by the Government in the event that he cannot make satisfactory contracts with the Carnegie or Bethlehem people. For this purpose $1,500,000 will be asked, the committee and the Secretary believing that this will be sufficient.

Mr. Chandler's strictures on Commodore Folger have been softened, but otherwise the report will be submitted to the Senate about as written by Mr. Chandler.

Territorial Funding Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The House Territories Committee to-day favorably reported the bill authorizing the funding of indebtedness in the Territories. It applies generally to all the Territories the funding act of Arizona passed by Congress in 1890 and acts amendatory thereof. That act, the committee reports, has worked to the advantage of the people and effected a large saving in interest. By the terms of the bill interest is fixed at 4 per cent., except in certain cases, when it is limited to 5 per cent. The total amount of indebtedness affected by the bill, including that of Arizona, the greater part of which has already been refunded under the act of 1890, does not exceed $6,000,000.

Ellis Island Leases.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Committee on Immigration to-day recommended to the Senate a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make leases or renewals thereof, for a term not exceeding ten years, of certain lands on Ellis Island, New York Harbor, not exceeding 37,500 square feet, adjacent to and connected by bridgeway with the main building, for the erection of a building to be used as a land and labor bureau, in accordance with the recommendations of the Immigration Investigating Committee of 1895.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations:

F. W. Kickbusch, Jr., Consul at Stettin, Germany.

George B. Crosby, Receiver of Public Moneys, and Silas Jackson, Register of the Land Office at Sacramento, Cal.

Nominations for Postmasters for New York offices were confirmed as follows: C. W. Blackman, Caledonia; Mary A. S. Kavanaugh, Lawrence; Eugene Gardner, Philmont; Miss A. B. Berard, West Point; J. P. Hunt, Croton-on-Hudson, and Katherine I. Merritt, Pelham.

Flint's Fine Furniture
Bargains Abound
in Upholstery Department.

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company

HENRY B. STOKES . . . . . PRESIDENT.

RECEIPTS IN 1896.

For Premiums	$1,972,161.14
For Interest and Rents	740,249.63
	$2,712,410 77

DISBURSED IN 1896.

For Claims by death and matured endowments	$1,276,296.67
Returned to Policy-holders (dividends, annuities, and surrendered policies)	486,481.77
Total Payments to policy-holders	$1,762,778.44
Taxes, Commissions, and all other Expenses	694,023.40
	$2,456,801.84

ASSETS.

UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS.

Par.		Market.
$115,000	U. S. 4 % 1907	$127,075.00
50,000	Albany & Susq. 6 %	56,375.00
50,000	Bur., Ced. Rap. & No. 5 %	52,750.00
100,000	Bur., Ced. Rap. & I. M. & D. 5 %	103,000.00
100,000	Cent. Park N. & E. R. 7 %	110,000.00
50,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul 4 %	48,750.00
30,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul 7 %	39,000.00
100,000	Chi. & E. Ill. 5 %	101,000.00
25,000	Cent. R. R. of N. J. 5 %	29,500.00
150,000	Chic., R. I. & Pac. 5 %	156,750.00
200,000	Clev., Lorain & W. 5 %	206,000.00
100,000	Chic. & Ind. Coal Ry. 5 %	100,000.00
100,000	Dakota & Great So. 5 %	100,000.00
100,000	Denver & Rio Grande 4 %	91,000.00
200,000	Duluth & Iron Range 5 %	200,000.00
30,000	Escanaba & Lake Superior 6 %	32,250.00
50,000	Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5 %	50,000.00
85,000	Flint & Pere Marquette 6 %	97,750.00
100,000	Harlem R. Port C. 4 %	104,000.00
50,000	Knox. & Lincoln 5 %	51,000.00
100,000	Kanawha & Mich. 4 %	78,000.00
7,500	Louis., Henderson & St. L. 5 %	6,375.00
100,000	Missouri Pacific 6 %	86,000.00
50,000	Morgan's La. & Tex. 7 %	62,500.00
10,000	Morgan's La. & Tex. 6 %	11,700.00
100,000	Missouri, Kan. & Tex. 4 %	81,500.00
50,000	Monongahela River 5 %	45,000.00
50,000	Minn. & St. Louis 5 %	50,000.00
100,000	N. Y., Susq. & West. 5 %	103,250.00
50,000	N. Y., L. E. & W. Funded 7 %	69,500.00
50,000	N. Y. L. E. & W. Docks Imp. 6%	52,500.00
50,000	Ohio & Mississippi 7 %	57,500.00
100,000	Philadelphia & Reading 4 %	82,000.00
100,000	St. L., Alton & T. H. Term. 5 %	103,750.00

Par.		Market.
$100,000	Toledo & Ohio Central 5 %	$107,500.00
50,000	Union Pacific 6 %	51,500.00
100,000	W. E. St. Ry., Boston, 4½%	105,000.00
200,000	Equitable Gas 5 %	228,000.00
50,000	Galveston Wharf 5 %	49,000.00
100,000	Lehigh & Wilkes. Co. 7 %	104,125.00
100,000	Massillon & Clev. Coal 5 %	100,000.00
10,000	Mississippi 4 %	10,000.00
50,000	N. J. Steamboat Co. 5 %	47,500.00
30,000	Sewer & D. Certs. N. R. 5%	30,000.00
47,000	School Dist. No. 61, Bergen Co., N. J. 5 %	48,762.50
200,000	Tenn. Settlement Bonds 3 %	163,000.00
10,000	Town of Danville, Va., 5 %	10,250.00
20,000	Va. State Cons. Debt	20,264.50
13,300	Va. State Deferred	931.00
50,000	W. U. Telegraph 5 %	52,750.00
500	Shares Cons. Gas	69,500.00
85¾	Shares Louis., Hend. & St. L. preferred	1,372.00
50	Shares National Bank of Commerce, N. Y.	10,100.00
		$3,964,330.00
	Loans on Real Estate, 1st lien	3,810,321.71
	Loans on Stocks and Bonds	954,000.00
	Real Estate owned by the Company	3,353,335.99
	Loans on Policies in force	777,854.50
	Cash in Bank and on hand	593,353.60
	Net Deferred Premiums and Premiums in course of collection	199,496.82
	Interest due and accrued and all other assets	368,230.08
	Total Assets	$14,021,522.70

LIABILITIES.

Amount required to reinsure outstanding policies New York Standard 4 %	$13,226,479.00
All other Liabilities	214,461.51
	$13,440,940.51
SURPLUS	$1,180,582.19
Surplus by former N. Y. Standard 4½%, would be	**$1,988,800.00**

We, the undersigned, a Committee selected by the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company to examine the accounts of the Company, hereby certify that we have carefully examined in detail the assets of the Company, and that they are correctly shown in the foregoing statement. The liabilities shown include the reserve on policies in force as calculated and certified to by the New York Insurance Department.

BENJAMIN GRIFFEN, SIMEON FORD, EDWARD A. WALTON, WALTER C. STOKES, } Committee.

J. L. HALSEY, W. C. FRAZEE, Vice President. Secretary. E. L. STABLER, Actuary. H. Y. WEMPLE, 2d Vice President. J. H. GIFFIN, Jr., Ass't Secretary.

Z. TAYLOR EMERY, M.D., Consulting Physician.
GEORGE W. WELLS, M.D., Resident Physician.

DR. W. B. LANE, Superintendent of Agencies.

SEEN AT THE CYCLE SHOW

Yesterday's Crowd Was a Huge One, and All Were Enthusiastic over the Exhibits.

L. A. W. ELECTION GOSSIP.

Many Styles of Wheels at the Show, and a Great Number of Outside Visitors Present — Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers Will Choose Directors To-day.

Never in all its history has the Grand Central Palace sheltered such crowds as it did yesterday, the third day of the great cycle show. The wheel has proved an irresistible magnet for "all kinds and conditions" of people. None are too old and few too young to feel its influence, and one does not wonder, after a visit to this wonderful exhibit, that the mighty men of the cycle trade wear diamonds as big as pigeon eggs and walk, talk, and look as if they owned the earth. The success of the show is sufficient excuse for their feeling that way.

A feature yesterday was the bell ringing on the second floor. Two firms that make a specialty of bicycle bells were competitors in this line. One depended more on beauty than music, having a bevy of pretty girls to ring for them. The other firm depended on one man, who looked like a church organist and, indeed, acted like one, for he sat at an instrument built like an organ and thumped away at a keyboard, making excellent music with an assortment of bells.

At 10 o'clock this morning a meeting will be held of the stockholders of the Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers. At this meeting a new Board of Directors will be elected, followed by a meeting of the board, which will in turn elect new officers for the coming year.

Those in a position to know last night seemed to think that the new President to be elected to-day will be A. L. Garford. Mr. Garford is one of the youngest of the really remarkably successful men connected with the bicycle industry.

Nothing receives a greater share of attention at the show than the cyclometers. Among them is a cyclometer built integral with the fork crown, so that breakage, theft, or loss is well-nigh impossible. On the other side of the crown is a small compass set in the same manner as the cyclometer. This compass can be replaced by a barometer or bicycle watch.

Among the novelties to arrive at the show is a complete Red Cross ambulance, shown on the second floor, at the Remington Arms Company stand. Two of their tandems are connected by a set of suitably designed braces, so that they stand parallel to each other, and about three and a half feet apart. The front seats and front handlebars of the tandem have been removed, using only the rear seats on each tandem for the riders' use. Upon the connecting braces, resting on rubber cushions, is a portable cot, with mattress and blanket, the whole surmounted by an A-shaped canvas tent bearing upon the sides and end flaps of the same the familiar Red Cross insignia. It is a very practical thing, and is attracting a great deal of attention.

Another novelty to be seen upon the fourth floor is a chainless rear driving safety, which has a series of seven small spur wheels which connect with the front and rear sprockets instead of the usual chain in order to drive the machine. The whose set of gears are inclosed in a neat, dust-proof case.

A new tire is shown, in which the inner tube only is of rubber, and the outer casing is made of leather, which is stitched together where it is lapped, and on the rim side is sewn together to form a ridge, and also carries four projecting brass flanges which, with a ridge, fit into corresponding projections and grooves on the rim. The tire is not cemented on, but is held on by inflation. It is not gray in color, like the regular rubber tire, being light brown and waterproof. Another new tire shown is of the usual hose-pipe style, containing, however, a deflated inner tube which rests on the bottom of the tire when not in use, and is held in place by a tape. In the event of puncture of the hose-pipe tire, it is not, therefore, necessary to repair the same at once; it is only necessary to pump up the deflated inner tube, and the tire then becomes an inner-tube tire. The outside shoe can then be repaired at leisure, and the inner tube deflated and tied back into its normal condition.

Still another new design in construction is shown in the wooden handle bar exhibited by a New Haven firm. Two curved pieces of second-growth ash are joined together, forming a stem. This stem is inserted with the grain running to the bottom of a Y-shaped nickel-plated stem. The handle bar is not adjustable, but is made in all the present popular shapes and having this wooden plug in the inside of the stem makes it a very stiff, strong, and rigid one.

The following are the style and number of the machines exhibited at the show: Singles, 1,148; tandems, 138; triplets, 10; quads, 5; sextuplets, 2; septulets, 1; chainless wheels, 12; tandem tricycles, 1; duplex, 1; firecycles, 1; hydrocycle, 1; total, 1,320.

Many prominent cyclists of the various clubs of Greater New York were present last night, among them being Henry K. and "Nat." Roe, Patchogue Wheelmen; W. H. Owens, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; Ray Goodwin, Louis Meht and Alfred Sharkey, Tomahawk Wheelmen; Frank Borland, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; F. F. Goodman, Robert Gerdle and C. M. Ertz, Riverside Wheelmen; Robert Hovey, Harlem Wheelmen; George Needham, Kings County Wheelmen; H. K. Bird, Knickerbocker Athletic Club; C. M. Hotze, Prospect Wheelmen; B. R. Gray, W. E. Martin, E. P. Leisgang, Joseph Monsheimer, James McCormack, and W. Sargent, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; Walter Roome, New Jersey Athletic Club; Mortimer C. Reeves, Livingston Cycle Club; A. S. Jungkind, C. H. Tomlinson, W. A. Barbeau, J. W. Judge, H. A. Reilly, and C. J. Stevens, Riverside Wheelmen; Charles Hadfield, Vim Bicycle Club; Charles Church, Quaker City Wheelmen; "Joe" Harrison, L. R. Lefferson, John Valentine, W. C. Huson, J. P. Haight, C. J. M. Thomas, J. M. DuBarry, R. B. Bowen, R. J. Nellis, Thomas E. Roe, J. H. Lake, George B. Cobb, and George Reith, Harlem Wheelmen; "Tommy" Butler, Boston; Howard Mosher, Storm King, N. Y.; F. J. Titus, Louis Shloss, Frederick and Charles Hilderbrandt, R. R. Baker, D. A. Peppmuller, J. M. Franks, and Charles White, New York County Wheelmen, H. L. Bennett, Montague Wengenroth, R. H. Killmer, George Zundt, Arthur McCarthy, and George Conors, Atlantic Cyclers.

The attendance of out-of-town manufacturers and dealers at the show yesterday was unusually large. Among the number were R. J. Calm, Reading, Penn.; G. Gallagher, Elmira; C. G. Grover, Baltimore; C. J. Aldridge, Rome, N. Y.; S. A. Miles and P. J. Dasey, Chicago; A. D. Albin, Sayville; L. L. Atwood, Pittsfield, Mass.; J. E. Apple and John Apple, Trenton; J. F. Adams, Haverhill, Mass.; E. H. Allen, Norwich, Conn.; W. P. Butler, Syracuse; F. H. Brown, White Plains; A. H. Brudshum, Trenton; John H. Bates, Woburn, Mass; I. A. Barton, Philadelphia; A. S. Stewart, Boston; J. N. Harry, Bernwick, Penn.; H. B. Herr, Lancaster, Penn.; M. H. McCoy, Hartford; W. S. Wood, Boston, E. J. Higby, Meriden; M. R. Bell, Danbury; J. Ives, Baltimore; J. H. Clark, Nashua, N. H.; Charles Smith, Hartford; A. B. Edson, Rutland; Theodore Friendley, Elmira; H. F. Flint, Clifton Springs; G. R. Gabil, Wilkesbarre; J. H. Geary, Freeport.

J. E. Album, Chicago; A. H. Whitney, North Attleborough, Mass.; E. S. Acker, Philadelphia; C. P. Root, Chicago; R. M. Jaffray, Chicago; L. H. Adams, Springfield; A. D. Cobs, Oneida, N. Y.; J. B. Allen, Philadelphia; John Apple, Trenton; J. E. Abbott, Annapolis; W. J. Seifert, Utica; H. B. Skills, Philadelphia; W. J. Bourke, Torrington, Conn.; G. W. Buydin, Providence; W. Bassett, Westborough, Mass.; F. C. Bond, Port Jervis; B. T. Camp, Bloomfield, N. J.; F. L. Caulkins, Middletown, Conn.; C. J. Hathaway, Bridgeport; L. E. Hickock, Los Angeles, Penn.; David Hirsh, Lancaster; M. C. Heitscheck, Ansonia, Conn.; Thomas P. Haines, Providence; Samuel Palmer, Jamestown, N. Y.; J. L. Eagan, Philadelphia; A. B. Cox, Cherry Valley; W. J. Derall, Pittsfield; H. D. Franck, Jamestown; W. B. Folsom, Exeter, N. H.; J. L. Gardner, Middletown; W. H. Gurd, London.

The annual meeting of the League of American Wheelmen, which begins in Albany to-day, was the leading topic of conversation among the members of the organization present at the show. They were on hand in large numbers up to the closing hour last evening, a big party taking the midnight train for the capital city. It was the opinion of such a well-known political cyclist as Archibald C. Willison of Baltimore, a former President of the league, that the contest for the Presidency of the league would be the most stubbornly fought in the history of the association. He believes also that a third candidate is possible, in which event he thinks both candidates now in the field will fight a losing battle. Both sides claim a winning majority. I. B. Potter, the New Yorker, and Sterling Elliott of Boston, his opponent, have been at Albany for several days.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

Wheel Wisdom:
Better pay for a name than pay for repairs.

The Shield of a Great Name protects the riders of

Remington Bicycles

REMINGTON ARMS CO.
315 Broadway
59th St. and Grand Circle
NEW YORK

BOSTON BROOKLYN SAN FRANCISCO

FEATURES OF MERIT

not "freak" ideas, are characteristic of

The Liberty

AMERICA'S representative Bicycle.

VERIFY this at our EXHIBIT,

Spaces 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, & 624,

Grand Central Palace, 43d St.

12 MODELS, Singles and Tandems.

LIBERTY CYCLE CO., 4 Warren St.

Brooklyn, N. Y.; Newark, N. J.; Chicago, St. Louis, Atlanta, London, Eng., and the principal cities in U. S.

THE B. & S. WRENCH. MODEL '97

All corners are rounded so that it can be carried in the pocket without inconvenience.

See them at Spaces 307 and 656, New York Cycle Show.

The Billings & Spencer Co., Hartford, Conn.

Drop forgings for bicycle manufacturers.

3 IN 1 FREE SAMPLES of their Chain Lubricant, "P. M." Are Being Given Away at Space 177 by

G. W. COLE & CO., Makers of 3 in One

WE MAKE Wheels, Too!

Quality Guaranteed the Best.

STYLES: LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S & TANDEM.

The Lightest Running Wheels on Earth.

THE ELDREDGE ....AND.... THE BELVIDERE.

We always Made Good Sewing Machines! Why Shouldn't we Make Good Wheels!

A full line of our 1897 Wheels will be on exhibition at our New York Store

339 BROADWAY during the Bicycle Show.

National Sewing Machine Co., 339 Broadway, New York. Factory: Belvidere, Ills.

Bicycle Trophies,

and Prize Cups adapted to any contest, both in silver plate and sterling silver.

Illustrations and prices, or special designs, will be furnished on application.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

Madison Square, 208 Fifth Avenue.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Track Receipts Amounting to $1,200 Given to Charity.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—The entire receipts at the track to-day—$1,200—went to the drought sufferers in North Louisiana. Five favorites won.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Annie Teuton, 98 pounds, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5, won by three lengths; The Plutocrat, 110, (Dorsey,) 15 to 1, second by a length; Selbach, 98, (Clay,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:35½. Martin K., Henrica, Senator Penrose, Princess Maud, and Redena also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One-half of a mile. Nemo, 99 pounds, (Morse,) even, won by three lengths; Miss Hattie, 92, (Dorsey,) 5 to 1, second by two lengths; Octave, 97, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:54. Frenchford and Scott Newman also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and twenty yards. Linnette, 103 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 4 to 5, won by four lengths; Jamboree, 100, (J. Hill, 7 to 1, second by a length; Hardy Belle, 91, (Combs,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:52. Bustup, Hardenburg, Henry Owsley, If, Paskola, Trixie, and Spiritualus also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a furlong. Saint Leo, 125 pounds, (Scott,) 7 to 1, won by three lengths; Brakeman, 146, (Foucan,) 8 to 1, second; Mr. Dunlap, 128, (Finneman,) 7 to 1, third. Time—2:08¾. Incommode, Partisan, Folly, Springdale, Rupee, E. Ball, and Proverb also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. John Conroy, 89 pounds, (Songer,) 8 to 5, won by two lengths; Connie Lee, 85, (Coley,) 7 to 2, second; Sir John, 107, (Gannon,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:48½. Frank Daly, Judge Bullock, Dawn, Jim Maddox, and Goldite also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Martin, 107 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 9 to 10, won by four lengths; Renaud, 100, (Dorsey,) 20 to 1, second by five lengths; Winslow, 102, (T. Burns,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:34½. Dr. France, Favorine, Plutus, and Clarus also ran.

Results at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 9.—The racing today resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Roadrunner, 112 pounds, (Freeman,) 6 to 1, won by three lengths; Sooladin, 109, (Shaw,) 20 to 1, second, by half a length; Monitor, 106, (G. Wilson,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:18½. Heartsease, Agitator, Monterey, Greenback, Jr., and Joe Hill also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three and one-half furlongs, two-year-olds. Count of Flanders, 105 pounds, (Thorpe,) 13 to 5, won by three-quarters of a length; Don Luis, 100, (H. Martin,) 10 to 1, second by two lengths; On Gua Nita, 107, (McHugh,) 3 to 1, coupled with Siva, third. Time—0:44½. Fallen Princess, Siva, Duke of York II., Desdemona, and Irritator also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs; selling. Roltaire, 114 pounds, (Thorpe,) 7 to 1, won by two lengths; Woodland Belle, 99, (H. Martin,) 11 to 10, second by half a length; Chippie, 104, (Jones,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:10½. May R., Inflammator, Miss Maggie M., Defender, Alazan, Nine Ninety-nine, Lovington, Senator Morgan, and Rosella also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Morte Fonse, 106 pounds, (Thorpe,) 8 to 5, won by a head; Cabrillo, 108, (R. Isom,) 7 to 5, second by three-quarters of a length; Ransome, 102, (H. Martin,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:45¾. Jack Martin, Little Crippie, Pollock, and Silverado also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Scotch Rose, 108 pounds, (Slaughter,) 5 to 2, won by a head; Etta H., 109, (Shaw,) 3 to 1, second by a neck; The Sinner, 117, (Thorpe,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:09½. Lou Lou R. and Lost Girl also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Rejected, 103 pounds, (Thorpe,) 12 to 1, won by three-quarters of a length; Zoolein, 112, (F. Russell,) 12 to 1, second by a head; Pecksniff, 112, (Bergen,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Jack Richelieu, Hazel D., Virgie A., and Miss Ruth also ran. Imp. Fullerton Lass, the favorite, and Franco, fell at the head of the stretch.

Horse Show Association Incorporated.

The Horse Show Association of Que

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

A New Wool Schedule by the Joint Traffic Association.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—By authority of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association, the Chicago committee, composed of all Eastern roads having Chicago terminals, gave notice to-day of new rates on wool, the schedule including all important cities of the East. The new tariff almost cuts the old one in two, the following being samples of the reduction: Boston, 71 cents to 44 cents; New York, 65 cents to 39 cents; Philadelphia, 62 cents to 37 cents; Baltimore, 61 cents to 36 cents; Buffalo, 39 cents to 23½ cents. These rates are for car-load lots of a minimum capacity of 20,000 pounds, and a penalty of $1 a car is added for each day the car is left unloaded after forty-eight hours' shipment.

This sweeping reduction indicates a desire of the Board of Managers to protect their own roads against competition, as well as the Western Association roads. When the wool crop of the Northwest was being moved last Spring the Soo Line and Canadian Pacific, by making low rates, secured a practical monopoly of the shipments from St. Paul to the Atlantic seaboard, via Canada. The Chicago-St. Paul roads vainly protested, and appealed to the Joint Traffic Association to join them in meeting the Canadian competition, but the policy of the managers was then against such co-operation.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO SUED.

The Receivers Asked to Enforce the Payment of Bonds.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—Bondholders of the Columbus and Cincinnati Midland Railroad have filed a bill in the Circuit Court of the United States against the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to enforce the payment of $150,000 worth of bonds. There are $2,000,000 worth of bonds upon the road, and the suit is a test case to define the status of and obtain settlement for the bonds.

These bonds are guaranteed by the Central Ohio and by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, and the coupons for July and January are in default. The Central Ohio originally leased the Columbus and Cincinnati Midland, and the Baltimore and Ohio came into possession of the road as assignees of the Central Ohio.

The receivers are required to show cause by April 8 why the application shall not be granted.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—East-bound shipments from Chicago last week were 120,927 tons, an increase over the week before of 42,000 tons.

—A. D. Norman has been appointed receiver for the Citizens' Traction Company of San Diego, Cal., on petition of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company, which holds $40,000 worth of the company's bonds on which the interest has defaulted.

—The agreement made in this city between the members of the Ohio Coal Traffic Association in regard to bituminous coal percentages was not ratified at Toledo Monday. Opposition came from the Ohio Central Fuel Company and a conference on the agreement is to be held at Cleveland to-day.

—The California Circuit Court of Appeals has affirmed the decree of foreclosure in the suit of the Union Trust Company against the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway. The appeal was taken by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The bondholders have a clean title to their property.

—The new Board of Directors of the Summit Branch Railroad, operated by the Northern Central Railway Company, comprises Thomas J. P. Green, Samuel Rea, N. P. Shortridge, A. R. Little, George Wood, W. H. Barnes, A. J. Cassatt, William H. Wende and George F. Baer. The Board met at the annual meeting and showed a deficit of $152,523 for 1896.

—Western roads, a Chicago dispatch says, have voted against two propositions for reduced rates to any point in Nevada at which the Corbett-Fitzsimmons flight may be held. One provided for a fare of $10 for the round trip, $60, the other for a twenty-dollar reduction from the regular excursion rate, or $80. It is thought, however, that some of the lines will appeal from the decision of the association and set the rate.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—New York Lumber and Storage Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Charles Scott Holmes, Edgar W. Noylance, and Walter F. Kilpatrick, New York.

—J. L. Chapin of New York City, to manufacture and sell electrical appliances; capital, $1,000. Directors—August C. Chapin, Mary I. Oakley, and Robert H. Oakley, New York.

—The Daily Journal Company of Binghamton, to publish a daily morning newspaper; capital, $40,000. Directors—Owen J. Coughlin, Charles H. Turner, and George W. Brainard, Binghamton.

—The Audit Company of New York City, to examine the accounts and report on the financial condition of corporations, firms, &c.; capital, $110,000. Directors—Edgar A. Reynolds, Leavitt J. Hunt, and Frank J. Parsons, New York.

—Olvin Manufacturing Company of Sag Harbor, to manufacture and deal in watches, jewelry, and silverware; capital, $100,000. Directors—William A. Blythe, Frank C. Beckwith, Sag Harbor; Frederick P. Delafield, New York.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, Feb. 10.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J. Opens in Room 64, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

73—Persons vs. Steamship Foreland. 55—Hughes vs. Tug Thomas Purcell. 10—United States vs. Tug Fied E. Ives. 60—Hearle vs. Ship Kenilworth. 76—Grahl vs. Steamship Nymphala.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Rosa Herzog appellant, vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company and another; the Mohawk National Bank of Schenectady, appellant, vs. The Schenectady Bank; Holland Trust Company vs. James A. Waddell, appellant; La Societe Anonyme de L'Union des Papeteries vs. Samuel M. Marks and another, appellants; Delos McCurdy and another, executors, &c., appellants, vs. New York Life Insurance and Trust Company and another, executors, &c.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

People ex rel. Mary B. O. Dwight vs Benjamin S. Platt and others, assessors village of Canton, appellants.—Appeal dismissed on authority of people vs. Smith with costs.

Harriet Herzog and another, appellants, vs. Nathan Heyman, impleaded, &c.—Order affirmed with costs.

Nellie F. Yale vs. William Curtiss, appellant. —Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

People vs. St. Nicholas Bank of New York, &c., in re claim of Mills, respondent.—Question certified to Court of Appeals answered in negative and the order so far as it is affected by this question affirmed with costs.

Thomas Tinsley, appellant, vs. Louisa A. Jenson, executor, &c.; Cora Imogene Farleigh, appellant, vs. Alfred J. Codman.—Motion to dismiss denied, $10 costs.

People vs. Arthur Mayhew, motion to dismiss. —Motion granted and appeal from the order of Jan. 6, 1897, denying defendants motion for a new trial, dismissed.

Charles W. Brown vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Motion to withdraw appeal granted.

Nicholas Espenscheid, administrator, &c., appellant, vs. Frederick Espenscheid and another. —Denied on authority of Haux vs. Dry Dock, &c., $10 costs.

Edward P. Bales vs. Salt Springs National Bank and another.—Motion to prefer denied, $10 costs.

Lorens Reich, appellant, vs. William F. Cochran.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Charles Beardsley vs. George H. Cook, appellant.—Motion to change place on calendar granted.

Max Gabriel and another vs. William H. Arnott and another, appellants.—Motion to have causes Nos. 334 and 51 argued together granted.

Miranda Miller vs. Thomas J. Reynolds, appellant.—Motion to prefer denied, but upon stipulation of parties cause ordered to be placed on the calendar as No. 1046.

De Witt Curtis vs. J. Charles Moore and another, appellants.—Argued by Benjamin Yates for appellants, Robert J. Harrison for respondent.

The United Glass Company, appellant, vs. Charles W. Trotter and others.—Argued by H. J. Cockingham for appellant, Horace McGuire for respondents.

Christopher O'Connor, appellant, vs. Oscar E. Philippsen.—Argued by Thomas W. Butts for appellant, Wilson Brown for respondent.

William T. Standen vs. William L. Brown.—Submitted.

Vernon Miller vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by C. D. Prescott for appellant, D. F. Searle for respondent.

Joanna Dumus as administratrix, &c., vs. Hector M. Hitchings and another as executors, appellants.—Argued by James W. Eaton for appellants, Frederick W. Hollis for respondent.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 814, 8160, 825, 828, 829, 830, 831, and 832.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Williams, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated motions—30—Stabenan vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company. 42—A. T. Albro Company vs. Union Dime Savings Institution. 29—Mansfield vs. the Mayor, &c. 46—Kellogg vs. same. 57—La Chicotte vs. Richmond Railway and Electric Company. 5—People ex rel. Howard vs. Roosevelt. 33—Broadbelt vs. Loew. 51—Central Crosstown Railway Company vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 52—Hart vs. the Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts,—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Carpenter vs. Carpenter. 2—D'Arville vs. Hammerstein. 3—Schneider vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4—Pagan vs. same. 5—Conti vs. Barilati. 6—Jewell vs. same. 7—Von Kuweuter vs. Bauer. 8—Day vs. MacGregor. 9—Colby vs. National Broadway Bank. 10—Smith vs. Bretteli. 11—Stuyvesant vs. Mining and Dredging Power Company. 12—Stillman vs. Read Goodridge Manufacturing Company. 13—Duncan vs. New York and Westchester Water Company. 14—Matter of Thompson. 15—Anderson vs. Anderson. 16—Potts vs. Boyle. 17—Vander Weyde vs. Vander Weyde. 18—Fisher vs. Auld. 19—Hank vs. Friedman. 20—Dugro vs. Kraft. 21—Edison Electric Illuminating Company vs. Saalfield Publishing Company. 22—Washer vs. Washer. 23—Lael vs. Sawyer. 24—Rogovsky vs. Scott. 25—Maclay vs. Robinson. 26—Bunzl vs. Joseph. 27—Norton vs. Mathews. 28—Matter of Crane. 29—Dumoussaud vs. Dumoussaud. 30—Matter of Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory. 31—Matter of De Haas. 32—Bryan vs. Rae. 33—Shepperd vs. Shepperd. 34—Mendels vs. Wright. 35—American Soda Fountain Company vs. Siegel, Cooper Co. 36—O'Beirne vs. Allegheny, &c., Railroad. 37—Friedwald vs. Fisher. 38—Ringer vs. Manhattan Railway. 39—Unangst vs. White. 40—Fraser vs. James Ship. 41—Boynton vs. Morris. 42—Mathews vs. Shipley. 43—Matter of Henry. 44—Buckingham vs. Moore. 45—Fowler vs. Gulick. 46—Randall vs. Harney. 47—People ex rel. Pelton vs. Fitch. 48—Toch vs. Toch. 49—Smith vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 50—Lagovitz vs. Kassell. 51—Third National Bank of Springfield vs. George Mathers Sons. 52—Shaikeurtz vs. Finkel. 53—Newman vs. Greene. 54—Tunston vs. Balkin. 55—Donovan vs. Said. 56—Reynolds vs. Davies. 57—Matter of Dowd. 58—Matter of Behrens. 59—Graeffe vs. Graeffe. 60—German Savings Bank vs. Prague. 61—Matter of Schweyer. 62—National Gum and Mica Company vs. Brandily. 63—Matter of Broadway Insurance Company. 64—Rubenstein vs. Morris. 65—Taylor vs. Hardy. 66—Woodruff vs. Boyd. 67—Aaron vs. Mulvihill. 68—Kurzman vs. Appel Clothing Company. 69—Ruhsam & Horrmann Brewing Company.

Personal Tax Calendar, Austen as Receiver of Taxes Upon.—1—Brigham. 2—Brown. 3—Brown. 4—Farrell. 5—Fine. 6—Hayden. 7—Lambe. 8—Lowther. 9—Luhr. 10—Lynch. 11—Moody. 12—Mott. 13—Myers. 14—McKiernan. 15—Nillman. 16—O'Beirne. 17—O'Brien. 18—Oeties. 19—Peck. 20—Peck, Fream & Co. 21—Platget. 22—Pratt. 23—Reilly. 24—Robertson. 25—Ryan. 26—Sauerland. 27—Schlesinger. 28—Seligmann. 29—Stanley. 30—Sterling. 31—Sweeney. 32—Truslow. 33—Whitney. 34—Willey. 35—Wohlken.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Divorce.—3074—Stranch vs. Stranch. 4003—Traver vs. Traver. 3574—Nathan vs. Nathan. 4163—Larned vs. Larned. 4342—Tretsch vs. Tretsch. 4014—Kessler vs. Kessler. 3994—Riecke vs. Riecke. 4156—Assness vs. Assness. 3789—Everhardt vs. Everhardt. 4153—Sverminsky vs. Sverminsky. 4159—Tishler vs. Tishler. 4347—Snyder vs. Snyder. 3944—Martin vs. Martin. 4339—Bjorkland vs. Bjorkland. 4349—Levy vs. Levy.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Trial Term Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—4329—Dascher vs. Dascher. 3194—Evans vs. Ebert. 3781—Chevalier vs. Chevalier. 3804—Locke vs. Wagnalls Company. 3898—Airello vs. Guion. 3920—Muller vs. Silverman. 3944—Martin vs. Martin. 3480—Reagan vs. Reagan. 2715—Rauth vs. Beirlein. 4034—Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Judson. 1040—White vs. Lewis & Fowler Manufacturing Company. 3875—Smith vs. Smith. 1616—Van Brunt vs. Brown. 1264—Many vs. Many. 3982—Klein vs. Archer. 4113—Moors vs. Thalman. 4131—Christ vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 4132—Beekman vs. same. 4027—Fife vs. Hotel Vendome Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4334.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated Railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Davis and Bell for the People.

1—Michael Whalen, alias Michael Foley. 2—David Lindenborn.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts XI. and XII. Case on.

Preferred Causes.—10628—Mould vs. Holler. 10574—Tompkins vs. Willett. 10353—Feler vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 10418—Sweeney vs. Morgan. 10055—White vs. Elditz. 9566—Glassman vs. Ruppert. 9948—Allen vs. Beadleston & Woerz Brewing Co. 7946—Delahaunty vs. Hake. 6312—Dechert vs. Municipal Electric Light Co. 10391—Deohn vs. George Swift Construction Company. 10748—Summer vs. Loening. 10069—Markham vs. D. Stevenson Brewing Company. 11238—D. Mayer Brewing Company vs. Muller. 9702—Wachter vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 10003—Gorman vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 10705—De Lara vs. De Lara. 10069—Manhattan Cement Company vs. Abbott. 7040—Gallagher vs. Mullen. 9451—Groshinsky vs. Dyer. 10785—Ehret, Ehret Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 10484—Hajjar vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 8787—Tradesmens National Bank vs. Tucker. 10419—Berner vs. Stein. 10227—Hussey vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 10905—Brady vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 11007—Cassano vs. Hopper.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

6245—Lamb vs. Supreme Council, Order of Chosen Friends. 2864—Gaertner vs. Schmitt & Schwanenflugel. 3439—Kohn vs. Ehrlich. 5652—Coan vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1784—Solomon vs. Continental Insurance Company. 4680—Kane vs. Union Railway Company. 2952—Floetti vs. Jonson Engineering Foundry Company. 6187—Brooks vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 6307—Graef vs. Hartman. 6821—Parmlee vs. Associated Physicians and Surgeons. 6656—Landers vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 6680—Johnson vs. Union Railway Company. 3879—Carpenter vs. Farley. 3686—Hunt vs. The Mayor, &c. 3519—Liska vs. Clark. 2475—Cohen vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 5513—Ellis vs. Miller. 5345—Ravenek vs. Rogers. 2326—Grafton vs. W. F. Brigham & Co. 2309—Webb vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6926.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., Room, at 10:30 A. M.—Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X. for trial.

1540—Clanagh vs. O'Neill. 4301—Isaacs vs. Cohen. 4455—Schnur vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5054—Myers vs. George Ringler Company. 1802—Thompson vs. Welde. 6797—Kroll vs. Levy. 6896—Nurent vs. Lawrence. 4443—Hand vs. Holtzer Cabot Electric Company. 5429—Clark vs. Otten. 3090—Seery vs. The Mayor, &c. 5024—Lantry vs. same. 4214—Wallace, Muller & Co. vs. Valentine. 4949—Carty vs. Ehrich. 2899—Gray vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3381—Waters vs. Jordan. 3492½—McLaughlin vs. Jordan. 5461—Deeny vs. Levy. 4772—Hogan vs. Moran. 10719—Hastings vs. Central Cross-Town Railroad Company. 5086—Callahan vs. Brien.

Inquest.—6774—Sarn vs. Jentes.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Barnard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Joseph H. Snyder, Emeline Dore, Don L. Bolde, Anna A. Rogers.

At 2 P. M.—James Simson.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Ground floor, Court House—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—1110—Contested will of John B. Haskin.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Chambers of Surrogate's Court.—Fitzgerald, S. —Opens at 11 A. M. Estate of Henrietta McGovern and estate of Michael Keefe.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 1 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

553—Cosgrove vs. Forty-second Street and Manhattanville, &c., Railroad Company 1474—Harris vs. Robert. 1184—Davis vs. Dolge. 4268—Sproull vs. Childs. 1445—Spaulding vs. Goldsmith. 4019—Spiegel vs. Goldsmith. 1478—Herzog vs. Eagle Fire Insurance Company. 4352½—Standish vs. Brady. 2545—Cohen vs. Tamisen. 1444—Muir vs. Harlem. 1516—Berg vs. Schloss. 4268½—Fitzgerald vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1497—Falk vs. Willoughby. 418—May vs. Guenthel. 1435—Wedekind vs. Bauermann. 2940½—Schreiber vs. Driving Club of New York. 98—Aaronson vs. Greif. 1489—Peet vs. Thrall. 1527—Egan vs. Schmitt. 4144—Samuels vs. Thornburgh. 1649—Importers' and Traders' National Bank vs. Phillips. 1664—Stuerez vs. Gedney. 1672—Weinstein vs. McGarry. 1675—Hunter vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1681—Salovoo vs. same. 1506—Ruehl vs. McGrath. 2261—Saling vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1751—Brown vs. same. 1464—Swift vs. McGarry. 1543—Wallace vs. Traitel. 4174½—Hayes vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1381—Williams vs. McShane Company vs. Heilner. 1485—Connion vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1505—Colton vs. Hawley. 1658—Grantz vs. Winants. 4365—Gostner vs. Tamsen. 1448—Huckfeld vs. Scheele. 1567—Leppe vs. Duffy. 1582—Goodridge vs. Thompson. 1583—Trimbel vs. Bousse. 1590—Greinert vs. The Casino Company. 1677—McRae vs. Frey. 1599—Nell vs. O'Rourke. 1601—Fisher vs. Bradley. —Jellenik vs. Zeigler. 1607—Weitner vs. Erdelyi. 1621—Schussler vs. Seltmann. 1623—Schcher vs. Schmidt. 480—Robinson vs. Harfen. 1634—Shipway vs. Murphy. 1655—Wilkes vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1686—West vs. Pisko. 1687—Buhl vs. de Paula Coelho. 1688—Fanning vs. Schachter. 1689—Holmes vs. Leodbeater. 1690—Schloss vs. Stern.= 1691—Klinkerstein vs. Greenberg. 1692—Falkenberg vs. Kraascher. 1694—New York Biscuit Company vs. Tompkins. 1695—Donthill vs. Schuyler. 1696—Kissling vs. Crow. 1697—Bohm vs. Kurzeknabe. 1698—Reisenberger vs. Dreyfuss. 1699—Same vs. same. 1700—Wirz vs. Columbian Macaroni Company. 1701—Silverstein vs. Koptzky. 1702—Jacobs vs. Roos. 1703—Same vs. same. 1704—Friedman vs. Roos. 1705—Wright vs. Crow. 1706—Lamburger vs. Hinch. 1707—Chisholm vs. Latham. 1708—Watson vs. Petrash. 1709—Madison Square Garden Company vs. Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company. 1710—Strench vs. Conavan. 1711—Scanlon vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1712—Diedrich vs. Curtis. 1713—Wolf vs. Klappert. 1715—Longstreet vs. Taylor. 1716—Katz vs. Aubestein. 1717—Richardson vs. Reynal. 1718—Lockard, Merrill & Condit vs. Noel. 1719—Rawlston vs. Ludwig. 1720—Same vs. Baldwin. 1721—Same vs. Nicol. 1722—Finch vs. Kelly. 1723—Commercial Bank vs. Elliott. 1724—Merchauen vs. Vogel. 1725—Valentine vs. Dovid. 1726—Quinn vs. Curtis. 1727—Dennison vs. Hageman. 1728—Klein vs. Bernheimer. 1729—Frank vs. Boehmert. 1730—Law vs. Ludwig. 1731—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company vs. Goodwin. 1732—Lange vs. Newell. 1734—Merzenhoff vs. Pecht. 1735—Tooker vs. Scully. 1736—Hayes vs. Sealch.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

1304—Gosling vs. Horner. 900—Rottenberg vs. Roth. 1370—Crompton vs. same. 1285—Seidenberg vs. Fenster. 564—Zeltner vs. Irvin. 286—Raphael vs. Buckhardt. 1142—Scholl vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1348—Calloway vs. Herzog. 931—Oiclis vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 342—Armstrong vs. Spears. 913—David Stevenson Brewing Company vs. Gould. 1087—Ison vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1318—Cronin vs. Smith Farms Dairy Company. 1431—Froise vs. Ullmann. 922—Cilento vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1371—Hills Brass Company vs. Swanby. 2477—Hills vs. Custer. 2950—Stoppler vs. Calgut. 4291½—Balmford vs. Grand Lodge United Workmen. 1272—Southack vs. Lane. 576—Lockwood vs. Kahn. 573—Levy vs. Koutman. 332—McComb vs. Waterbury. 875—Lenman vs. Harriman. 1100—Bleckinger vs. Borges. 1303—Hess vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1092—McKenna vs. New York Stencil Works. 1134—Herzfeld vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 863—Mahon vs. Renfer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1152—Miller vs. American Transfer Company. 162—Huntington vs. Kimball. 1208—Stern vs. Prager. 1174—Sullivan vs. Manhattan West Street &c., Railroad Company. 1025—Siebrecht vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 997—Caste vs. Bear. 807—Patterson vs. Phillips. 678—Haggerty vs. Ryan. 1214—Koeffer vs. Macy. 1401—Haas vs. Brown. 667—A. D. Farmer Type Foundry vs. Drake. 998—Castle vs. Greenwich Insurance Company. 966—Bonnean vs. Rieper. 619—Bachrach vs. Siff. 166—Wechsler vs. Lerbach. 671—Hagan vs. Nagle. 412—Harris vs. Nasonowitz. 751—Craighton vs. Wardell. 350—Goldstone vs. Baer. 1158—Schraft vs. Zeiss. 1737—Folsom vs. Allen. 1738—Wally vs. Meyerowsky. 1739—Wolf vs. Schindler. 1740—Thompson vs. Sohenck. 1741—Koehler vs. Murray. 1742—Dunn vs. Connell. 1743—Harris vs. Pincus. 1744—Ullman vs. Hoeber. 1745—Kuffer vs. Storm. 1746—Cusco vs. Rugeroni.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

4305—Barnett vs. Hyman. 4374—Market and Fulton National Bank vs. Bissinger. 4377—Hutkoff vs. Moyer. 4398—Kerr vs. Titus. 3606—Simon vs. Goldstein. 4155—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Rich & Maider. 4292—Herman vs. V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewing Company. 4276—Duckworth vs. Crow. 3860—Fish vs. Bangs. 3122—National Broadway Bank vs. Bajata. 4427—Schaetzl vs. Weber. 4093—Bernstein vs. Crow. 4280—Stewer vs. Ives. 4254—Rausch vs. German Savings Bank. 4284—Cooper vs. Earle. 4137—Landon vs. Cohen

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar—1746.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Mitchell for the people.

1—Philip Belona. 2—Jacob Serlen. 3—Henry Anderson. 4—Fanny Weber. 5—Albert Weiler and Charles H. Weiler. 6—Sinclair. 7—Gustave A. Wagner. 8—James Keyes, alias James Theiss. 9—William Frietzel. 10—James Finnegan. 11—Isaac Fine. 12—Abraham Wellinsky and Joseph Wellinsky. 13—Herman Levy. 14—William Reynolds. 15—Luigia Lemole. 16—Giambastini Palmero. 17—Henry W. Probst. 18—Philip Fischer. 19—Max Schlansky and Lester Geist. 20—Max Schlansky, Lester Geist, and Lester Williams.

Pleadings.—1—James Brennan and John Dorrian. 2—John Williams. 3—Rudolph Segert and Michael Brown. 4—James Richardson. 5—John Howard. 6—David Goldstein. 7—Paul Schwarzer. 8—Patrick Dooley. 9—Harry Bassford. 10—James Sharpley. 11—Lulu Fleming. 12—Dora Bernstein. 13—William White. 14—Francis Simms. 15—James Carey. 16—Edward McEwen. 17—Anazo W. Thornton. 18—John I. Wohildka. 19—James Ford. 20—Keefe O'Keefe. 21—William Baldwin. 22—Lester H. Bennett. 23—Mary Ferro. 24—Maria Halgano. 25—Jimmy Gibbs. 26—Rocco Musorfiti. 27—Oscar Hammerstein.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lauterbach for the People.

1—Ellen Burns. 2—Maggie Wilson. 3—Thomas Brown and James Wilson. 4—James Marshall, Joseph Young, Harry Penn, and Theodore Stevenson. 5—Isabella Memerison. 6—Meyer Gabriel. 7—John Henry. 8—Tony Gruft. 9—David Critz. 10—Frank Santos. 11—Lung Lung. 12—Harvey Long. 13—John Gardon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Van Allen for the People.

1—Henry Watters. 2—George Armstead. 3—Morris Zurinsky. 4—Gusto Laumbers. 5—Max Chotinsky. 6—Bernard Luddy. 7—Thomas A. Hearn. 8—John Willis. 9—Louis Stratlomon. 10—Hugh Leckie. 11—Charles McDonald. 12—Mamie Ryan. 13—Locaze Clement. 14—Frank Mone. 15—Hugh McGuiness. 16—John Maxner. 17—Bernard Mullen and Patrick Connell. 18—Joseph Gotellia, Adam Marina, and Julius Olivair.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Hennessy for the People.

1—William J. Koerner.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Stevenson vs. Hillman—Clifford W. Hartridge. Brooks vs. Musgrave—David Thomson, Hoyt vs. Kohly—Albert D. Sire. Matter of Levett, Hilton & Co. —John Hone, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Tremere vs. Horner—William P. Davies.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Merritt vs. Merritt—John H. Rogan.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Taylor vs. Taylor—Edward Jacobs.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Charles G. Spencer vs. Charles F. Nye—William M. Lawrence.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Matter of Levett, Hilton & Co.—Alexander Levett.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Osborne, J. Part II.—Smith, J. Part III.—Maddox, J. Part IV.—Hirschberg, J. Part V.—Gaynor, J.

Nos. 2553, 3729, 3052, 3057, 3666, 6651, 3305, 6537, 2458, 2830, 2296, 3784, 1685, 3753½, 3414, 5773, 6339, 2153, 3708, 1870, 2829, 3492, 3548, 3538, 2982, 3199, 6260, 4289, 4709, 4302, 4308, 3195, 2831, 3291, 2515, 3424, 3058, 3848, 3134, 2938, 3278, 3802, 2632, 3164, 4080, 2255.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4312.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J. Nos. 984, 989, 1091, 1002, 751, 994, 433, 1004, 1012, 1027, 1032, 1033, 1035, 1036, 1037, 952.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J.—Civil Calendar. Nos. 694, 644, 447, 74, 38, 795, 575, 561, 186, 566, 578, 638, 248, 84, 621, 611, 666, 646, 34, 695, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702.

Highest number reached in regular call, 702.

COUNTY COURT—Aspinall, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbot, S.

The will of Margaret Bohnken.

The accounting of James Early, Annie M. Wheeler, George M. Phelps, Eckford Webb, Agnes A. Metz and others, James H. Hazard, George Ike, Catharine E. Carberry, Joseph Bertina, John M. Naughton, Conrad H. O. Heinze, Francis A. Moran, and George Pessinger. The estates of John S. Hinch, Moses Leerey, and Agnes A. Metz and others. The probate of heirship of Conrad Wessel. The administration of Bridget Cavin. The transfer tax of John P. Adams, Ottilis Bergman, Margaret Connor, Henry W. Zimmerman, and Mary McLaughlin. Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 6—The will of Rose A. Van Brunt.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—ALBERT B. BRADY.—Judgment for $55,263 was entered yesterday against Albert B. Brady of 141 East Twenty-fifth Street in favor of the Edison General Electric Company for the amount now due, with interest, on a judgment obtained in Scott County, Iowa, against Mr. Brady and A. S. Hughes for $43,167 on June 11, 1892.

—CEDARHURST STABLE COMPANY.—Judgment for $12,605 was entered yesterday against the Cedarhurst Stable Company, of 147 to 151 West Eighty-third Street, in favor of Theodore A. Havemeyer, for balance of rent from May 1, 1895 to Feb. 1, 1897. The company was incorporated in April, 1895, with a capital stock of $50,000.

—THOMAS GRAHAM.—Thomas Graham, architect and builder, at Eighty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, confessed judgment yesterday for $14,753 in favor of Spencer Trask and Miles M. O'Brien, as receivers of the Murray Hill Bank, on ten notes, made by Jennie Graham, which he indorsed. Execution was issued to Deputy Sheriff Whorlskey.

—PHILIP WISSIG.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution for $3,784 against ex-Assemblyman Philip Wissig, saloon keeper, of 270 Grand Street, in favor of Bion L. Burrows, on an assigned claim for wines sold to Mr. Wissig by A. Goebel's Sons of Bingen, Germany, between April 1, 1894, and July 6, 1895. Mr. Wissig has kept this saloon for about six years.

—BENJAMIN S. HOHEB.—Benjamin S. Hoheb, exporter and commission merchant at 335 Produce Exchange Building, made an assignment yesterday to Francis Speir, Jr., without preference. Mr. Hoheb has been in business here since 1883, and succeeded the firm of Hoheb & Julien on Jan. 31, 1896, at which time he claimed a capital of $12,000. His trade was principally with Puerto Rico and Venezuela.

—GEORGE F. SWIFT CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Martin J. McMahon has been appointed receiver for the George F. Swift Construction Company of 433 East Sixty-fifth Street, by Judge Truax, on the application of the John P. Kane Company, one of the creditors. The company was incorporated on July 26, 1892, and had a contract to lay gas mains for the East River Gas Company. George F. Swift, the organizer of the company, died in August last, and since then the business has been in liquidation. He had the contract some years ago for the erection of Fulton Market.

—LEVETT, HILTON & CO.—Judge Truax yesterday appointed Alexander Levett receiver for Levett, Hilton & Co., corporation, manufacturers of food products, at 32 Gansevoort Street, on the application of Blumenstiel & Hirsch, representing Directors George W. Levett and Augusta A. Levett. George W. Levett is now President of the company. The liabilities are said to be about $18,000, and nomin

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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One Year..... $2.00
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Per Month..... $1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Straight from the Heart—8:15. Matinée.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—American Water Color Society Exhibition—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—New York—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—The Magistrate—8:15. Matinée—Much Ado About Nothing—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. Claudius—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Cycle Show—2:00 to 11:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Hogan's Alley—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Fool of Fortune—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Bohemians—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Pair of Spectacles—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Martha—8:00.
MURRAY HILL—Trilby—8:15. Matinée.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
STAR—Cuba's Vow—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—Romeo and Juliet—8:15.
WANAMAKER'S—Continental Cycle Carnival—9:00 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1897.

DO WE WANT A "LOCAL LEGISLATURE"?

A correspondent whose letter we print elsewhere this morning entirely mistakes the position we have taken regarding the "too great power" to be given to the Municipal Assembly in the new charter. We have made no objection to the extent of the power to be vested in that body, but only to the manner of constituting it, which would be sure to produce a membership unfit to exercise such power. It is because the proposed Assembly is to have large powers, and because we believe it ought to have large powers, if it is to exist at all, that we are so strenuous for having it constituted in such a way that there will be some hope of getting men of ability and high character to serve in it. We know, not only as a matter of reason, but as the result of experience, that, made up as the draft now provides, it will be utterly unfit to exercise the powers given to it; and rather than have such a body we had better have no "local Legislature" at all, but only administrative departments with a general Council made up of their heads.

We think there ought to be a general representative body to exercise the power of regulation over the various branches of municipal service, authorize public improvements and expenditures of money, control the raising of revenue and incurring of debts, &c. Every Winter the State Legislature at Albany passes act after act relating to the paving and care of streets, improvement of water front, protection of parks, and so on, without limit. It authorizes the city to do this and do that, and sometimes requires it to do things that are not desired by its people. We think this meddling should be unnecessary and that the people of the city should choose a legislative body of their own to do all the authorizing and requiring needed in the conduct of municipal affairs. But if this power were vested in a great two-chambered Assembly, like that proposed, there would be no hope of good results. We believe that if it should be given to a single chamber of comparatively small membership, elected at large or from a few large districts, there would be a sense of the importance and responsibility of the body which would make it possible to nominate and elect to it men of capacity and standing who could be trusted with large direction over the affairs of the city.

The alternative to this should not be a repetition of the experiment that has already failed so completely, but a carrying to its logical conclusion of the process of concentration which has been going on for some years. We were compelled to discard the two-chamber arrangement because it was a failure. We have been forced to take away the powers of a Board of Aldermen made up of ward politicians because it had not the capacity or the honesty to use them properly. It would be practicable to abolish the legislative body altogether, transferring the remaining functions to a council composed of the Mayor, the borough Presidents, and the heads of the various administrative departments, but most of these heads would be appointees of the Mayor, and the constant intervention of the State Legislature would continue. We do not think such a system desirable unless the alternative is such an iniquitous scheme as the Greater New York Commission has contrived.

This system of centralized power in the Mayor and men of his choice is the very antithesis of the English system. Under that the Municipal Council exercises practically all the power, including that of electing the Mayor from its own membership. It directs the affairs of all administrative departments through its committees and appoints the chief executive officers. If we once get party politics out of municipal affairs, this is the plan toward which we would naturally tend, for it is based upon popular representation. That of centralizing power and responsibility in the Mayor and administrative officers appointed mainly by him makes the Mayor and Controller the only elected representatives of the people. This is as much a reversal of corporate methods as of popular representative methods, for the stockholders of a corporation do not choose a President and Treasurer and authorize the former to appoint the Directors. They elect Directors to represent themselves, and have these choose the officers. That is the English municipal method.

In our transition stage, with the opportunity of the Greater New York and the new charter before us, we would not go to either extreme. Until we can get the non-partisan principle accepted, we may as well choose a Mayor with large powers in respect to administrative matters, and have a representative body to exercise control and supervision over the raising and expenditure of public funds and the uses to which they are put, provided that body is so constituted as to be a safe and prudent custodian of municipal interests. Otherwise we had much better not have it at all.

THE TREATY.

"It will force the Senate to yield up its Constitutional function as a part of the treaty-making power," said Senator MORGAN in his argument against the arbitration treaty.

On the contrary, the Senate is exercising its functions literally with a vengeance by trying to destroy this treaty, which the country very much desires. The Senate yields up nothing. It helps to make the treaty. There its Constitutional functions are at an end. It helps to constitute the tribunal, the members of which must be chosen from certain classes defined in the treaty. The President appoints these, and there his Constitutional functions are at an end. The business is then in the hands of the tribunal. But the tribunal does not make treaties. It settles disputes. Senator MORGAN seems to have got it into his head that the arbitrators were going to negotiate and ratify treaties.

It has been pointed out in Washington that the Senators who oppose the treaty are silver Senators. The coincidence may be purely fortuitous, but the peculiar circumstances give much support to the charge that these Senators are actuated by vengeful desires, promising themselves that they will get even with the country for the defeat of BRYAN by defeating a measure in which the country is deeply interested.

Or is there something in the silver creed that brings out the natural savagery of its sectaries and makes them delight in the barbarous principles and rough ways of early man?

THE FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE.

About all of the "patronage" in the Federal civil service has been abolished, with the exception of the fourth-class Post Offices. These are still filled at the discretion of the Postmaster General.

It is a great change that has been made, and it is wholly for the better. The service is, of course, not yet perfect, but in every regard it is very much improved. The Government of the United States employs in its civil service about seven times as many persons as are in its army, in all 179,000. Of these nearly one-half, or 87,107, are now appointed on the merit system. Of the remainder nearly three-fourths, or 67,000, are fourth-class Postmasters. These also can readily be brought under the operation of the system. The commission urges that this be done, and there is reason to hope that Mr. MCKINLEY will bring it about.

This enormous army of civil servants costs the country in salaries not far from $100,000,000 a year, or more than three times as much as the military department, including the army, the forts and fortifications, and West Point. How much is gained by the change that has been made from the spoils system to the merit system is shown in the record of removals. In the classified service, under the rules the ratio of removals for four years has been only 2 per cent. In the unclassified service it has been 50 per cent. In both the power of removal is unrestricted. Whether the removals are made for inefficiency or for political reasons, the gain in a service that is changed only in one-fiftieth of its force in four years is obvious.

The change is due simply and solely to the introduction of business principles in the conduct of the public business. The principles of the civil service rules are precisely the same as those applied in a railway, a great factory—in any enterprise requiring economy, energy, stability, and, therefore, organization. By the report of the commission just made, it is shown that the advance made in the last four years has brought 43,000 places under the rules. Nor is this, important as it is, the only advance. The places of the Chiefs of Divisions, which have long been the "plums" for the politicians, are now under the rules, and these, as well as other higher grades of the service, will hereafter be filled by promotion based on competition. The noble record made by Mr. CLEVELAND does not deprive Mr. MCKINLEY of the chance to make one equally worthy. Thus far Mr. MCKINLEY shows a strong desire to make it. Much will depend on his Postmaster General.

THE BRIDGE REPORT.

The most remarkable thing about the report of the experts on the use of the bridge by surface and elevated cars is the fact that what is now recommended was not done years ago. It is easy enough to understand why the original plan of the bridge did not include its use for modes of passenger transport then either undeveloped or wholly unknown, and the genius of ROEBLING showed its wonderful scope in the range of utility that was actually provided for. But since the first broad flight of his trained imagination, the minds that have controlled the bridge—able as they have been in many ways and faithfully as they have generally been applied—have shown but little breadth or courage.

The present commission accepts almost as a commonplace the ample strength of the bridge to stand the elevated-car service, and with few and unimportant changes the surface-car service as well. In regard to the former they point out what has long been obvious even to lay observers, that the various lines must converge for a common approach to the bridge tracks at the level of Tillary Street, where the real terminal ought long since to have been made. The problem of handling the cars at the New York end is not so simple, and there will be considerable changes required to secure a continuous transit over the elevated roads on this side. None of them, however, presents any serious difficulty. Even without direct connection with the New York roads the gain will be great, but we are not convinced that the dangerous crowds at this side are entirely provided against.

The use of the bridge by the trolley cars is pronounced feasible. It would be an immense improvement in many ways. It is by no means clear that it will not greatly embarrass travel on the roadway. It is probable that it will both reduce the speed of all vehicles in crossing and diminish the number that can cross conveniently. In busy hours there is not likely to be more than a single line of vehicles, moving at the speed of the slowest. This is a decided inconvenience, but it is to be considered with reference to the gain in passenger traffic.

When all the changes are made, the bridge will still be inadequate to the demands made upon it, which must be met by other means, of which the tunnel in connection with the Long Island Railroad seems the most promising.

GREECE IN CRETE.

The immediate cause of the troubles in Crete is evidently enough the forth-putting policy which the Government of Greece has suddenly developed. The misconduct of the Mussulmans is made the pretext of the activity of the authorities at Athens in putting into commission all their available warships and dispatching them to the Cretan coast. But the pretext is not convincing. It is at least as old as AESOP'S fable of the wolf and the lamb. The Turk does not often appear in current literature as a lamb, but the Christian lambs of the Levant have waxed exceedingly bold in consequence of the recent events at Constantinople. When the Sultan can be bullied by the representative of one of the powers, with the assent of all the others, it is natural that the people who have disliked him, with a mixture of fear, should cast away their fear and act on their dislike. If the Turkish Empire is about to fall to pieces, Crete is the one piece which Greece covets, and which she might be expected to seize as soon as she believed that Turkey could offer no resistance.

At any rate, the most impartial reports that we receive from the scene of trouble are that the Christians, and not the Mussulmans, have been the aggressors. In standing upon their defense, the Mussulmans may very likely have taken the "offensive-defensive," and supplied the Greek Government with the pretext for official intervention, which was all that it required. As a matter of fact, it seems that it is the Mussulmans who are running away and the Cretan Christians who are pursuing them, although the contradictions in the reports are quite sufficient to maintain that reputation of the Cretans for mendacity which St. PAUL noted in his day.

It is quite plain, not only that the Christians in Crete do not go in fear of the Mussulmans, but that the Greek Government does not go in fear of the Turkish. The omission of the Greek naval commander at Canea to salute the Turkish flag is only one of a series of defiances of the power which is recognized by European treaties as the suzerain of Crete. If Greece has concluded that she can disregard this suzerainty, her disregard would mean a defiance, not only of Turkey, but of the European concert. This, of course, she would not venture upon unless she had assurances that the powers, or some of them, would sustain her. It is the certainty that she is not acting without some assurance and it is the uncertainty what the assurance is that make the situation in Crete most perplexing and most threatening. It may very well be that the powers have agreed to enforce the Turkish reforms, even though the enforcement should result in the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. But it is very unlikely that they have agreed beforehand to acquiesce in the attempt of Greece to begin the dismemberment on her own account and for her own benefit.

A very extraordinary bill has been introduced in the Legislature granting a special charter to the New York Law School, with power to confer the degree of LL. B. after two years' study. What makes it extraordinary is the fact that most first-class law schools in the country have adopted the three years' course, and the Regents of the university of the State have before them a proposition requiring three years' study in the schools chartered by them as a prerequisite to granting the degree. This particular institution is seeking to escape the requirement by getting a special charter from the Legislature in advance which will permit it to confer for an inferior grade of education the same degree that other institutions give for a higher grade and that the Regents intend to give only for a higher grade hereafter. It is an accepted conclusion of most first-class institutions of legal learning and of associations of the bar that a proper legal education entitling one to the degree of Bachelor of Laws cannot be attained in less than three years of systematic study, and certainly the Legislature ought not to lower the standard for one institution because it has so little regard for its own reputation as to ask it as a special privilege. There is to be a hearing on the bill before the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day and it ought to settle its fate.

The colored Representative from South Carolina who harbored the intention of objecting to the count of the Electoral vote of that State in the joint convention of Congress to-day has thought better of it and contented himself with submitting to the House, of which he is a member, a memorial that he was instrumental in getting up protesting in the name of the people of South Carolina against "the counting of what purports to be, but is neither in law nor in fact, the Electoral vote" of the State. This will have no effect upon the proceedings to-day, but the memorial contains a request for an "investigation of the political affairs of the State" with a view to ascertaining whether it has a republican form of government in the sense guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, and that may be heeded later on. If the situation were such that the election of President and Vice President depended upon the vote of South Carolina, there would undoubtedly have been an objection to counting it, and it might be a serious business. This matter of fraud in Southern elections and evasions of the safeguards of the Constitution of the United States in the suffrage provisions and election regulations of States is liable to become a dangerous element in a close National election. Its legal and Constitutional aspects should be settled.

Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH'S rather Pogramatic defiance in the House of Commons last week has created less excitement in France than might have been expected. Of course, it was only the tone taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that was novel. It has been well enough known, certainly since the expedition to Dongola was undertaken, that England not only had no intention of abandoning Egypt, but was preparing to extend and consolidate her occupation. France did not and does not like this, but it was evident enough that France could do nothing to prevent it, even before a member of the English Cabinet took the trouble to point it out in the House of Commons, in a particularly irritating way. The tone is the more surprising because it is rather French susceptibilities than French interests that are involved in the British occupation of Egypt, and it would have cost nothing to allay these susceptibilities so far as civil speech could do it. M. HANOTAUX'S reply to Sir MICHAEL in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday was dignified and moderate, but it revealed plainly enough the powerlessness of France to arrest the British schemes of expansion in North Africa. The real justification for the British occupation is the immense improvement which it has brought about in the condition of Egypt, an improvement of which French residents and traders get the benefit, in common with those of every other nationality. It is not easy to see what separate interest France has in Egypt that should make her resent the British establishment of order. For even the Suez Canal, though French in origin, has become in ownership very largely a British institution.

There is to be a hearing at Albany to-day on a bill providing for the government of third-class cities. It is introduced by Mr. SANGER, but is substantially the measure reported last year by the commission created the year before to devise a uniform system of government for cities of that class. It is in its main features, if not in all details, an excellent bill. It provides for the election of a Mayor, a President of the Common Council, City Judge, City Treasurer, and twice as many members of the Common Council as there are wards in the city, one-half to be chosen on a general ticket with the President and other elective officers and one-half by wards. Heads of administrative departments are to be appointed by the Mayor and are in all cases either single or composed of an uneven number of Commissioners. There is no suggestion of partisanship or bi-partisanship, and the people of a city could make its government as good as they pleased.

The proposal to have two members added to the State Railroad Commission has no purpose in the world except to make places for two men who desired to be appointed to the vacancies recently filled and were disappointed. If the desire of men to get office were sufficient reason for creating offices, there would be no limit to the process, but it has furnished the chief motive for the costly multiplication of places that has been going on in this State for some years.

There is nothing thrilling about the expression of opinion upon arbitration which has been extracted from Prince BISMARCK. He is careful to explain that he knows nothing about the pending treaty between us and Great Britain, and that his remarks are purely theoretical or academic. But if he had not made this reservation, and if, moreover, he were still Chancellor, they would commit him to nothing. He says that when he was in active politics he would have preferred arbitration "could he have expected that the decision would have been such as he considered just." This is an uncharacteristically circuitous way of saying that he would have liked arbitration if he was sure that he "had" the arbiter, but this was known before. The most striking thing in his statement is the suggestion that the horrors of war are more powerful as a deterrent than any treaty of arbitration. But this is true only of nations which have had a recent experience of war. For other nations this deterrent can scarcely be said to exist. Jingoism, in fact, as we have experienced it and as England has experienced it—that is to say, a readiness to go to war on trifling pretexts—is one of the "cankers of a calm world and a long peace." There is no jingo party in Germany or France, because they know what war means, even though it be a quarter of a century since they were at war. But with other nations a treaty of arbitration is of immense value, not only as attesting the advance of humanity, which BISMARCK admits that it does, but also as providing a period of reflection during which popular irritation may calm down.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—After admitting that Boston has been strangely derelict in the matter of honoring with statues the many literary men of more or less importance who once resided there and for a while gave the city an excuse for calling itself the Athens of America, The Boston Journal says: "We are not quite sure that Boston must take second place to New York in the list of communities which have honored their noted sons." In the paragraph from this column on which The Journal bases its remarks no claim was made as to New York's superiority in this particular direction, so it was quite unnecessarily cruel—or spiteful—for the Boston man to end his article with the statement that "it is in some respects better to have reared literary masters, and to have left them without statues, than never to have reared any at all." Without pausing to quibble about the way the word "any" is used in the phrase quoted, it is perhaps allowable to ask in what sense "reared" should be taken. Of the men mentioned by The Journal as among the authors whose glory Boston should have commemorated before this—HAWTHORNE, EMERSON, LOWELL, LONGFELLOW, HOLMES, WHITTIER, and PARKMAN—only two were born in the Hub, not all were even native to Massachusetts, and most of them found it judicious to seek residences out of the city long before their deaths.

—If reports just received from Paris are to be trusted, the problem of photography in colors, upon which so many skilled and learned photographers have been working for years, has at last been solved by two French scientists, M. VILLEDIEU CHASSAGUE, who developed a process suggested by Dr. ADRIEN MICHEL DANSAC. The method is a simple and inexpensive one. A negative is taken on a gelatine plate, which has been treated with a solution of certain salts, for the present kept secret. The negative is developed and fixed in the ordinary way, and looks like any other negative. From it a positive is printed on sensitized paper or on a gelatine film, if a transparency is desired, plate or paper having previously been treated with the unknown solution. The positive looks exactly like an ordinary photographic print or transparency, and shows no trace of color. It is then washed over with three colored solutions, blue, green, and red, and it takes up in succession the appropriate color in the appropriate parts, the combinations of the colors giving all varieties of tint. Thus, in a landscape, the trees take on various hues of green, the sky becomes blue, the flowers show their proper colors, the bricks and tiles of the houses are red, and so on. In a portrait flesh tints come out well, and the different colors of the costume are accurately given. The general appearance of the picture is that of a colored photograph. Looked at from a distance it would be taken for one. Inspected under a high magnifying power, it is seen that the colors follow the details in a manner hardly possible for hand work.

—In a special dispatch to The Herald from Havana, a tobacco grower of Spanish birth and sympathies is quoted as declaring that Gen. WEYLER'S policy of extermination, of killing every Cuban man, woman, and child, is the only one by which the sovereignty of Spain over the island can be maintained. Then he went on to say that there is in the air of Cuba a peculiar and mysterious "infection" which sets people to dreaming of, and then to fighting for, liberty and self-government. According to this planter, even a father, if a Spaniard, cannot have implicit confidence in his own children. "I never see my half-grown boys start for school in the morning," he said, pathetically, "but I hold my breath and ask: 'Will they, too, succumb to the infection? Who knows but they will start for the long grass today?'" This is the same as admitting that every one in Cuba who has any interest in the island other than a desire to drain it of money on which to live at ease in Spain, is willing to risk his life in the rebel cause, and has decided for good and all that the rule of the mother country is unendurable. It is obvious, therefore, that Gen. WEYLER must do more than exterminate the native Cubans; he must also slaughter a multitude of Spaniards, and must keep up the process indefinitely, for as soon as a Spaniard becomes a Cuban, he is "infected" with a distaste for being oppressed and robbed by alien officials, and immediately "takes to the long grass." No stronger proof than this could be given that peace is impossible in Cuba under Spanish rule, or that the revolution will go on, perhaps with occasional intermissions, until every royal soldier and every royal tax-stealer is driven from the unfortunate island.

PERSONAL.

—A lawyer recently wrote to EDWARD EVERETT HALE a letter in which he said: "I do not know what use Boston has for MURPHY," meaning FRANCIS MURPHY, the temperance advocate. Mr. HALE quotes this statement in a communication to The Transcript, and then proceeds to give statistics that seem at least to show a considerable need, on the city's part, for strenuous efforts by somebody or other to lead its residents back into the path of sobriety. In the first three weeks of 1897 the number of arrests for drunkenness in Boston was 805; this was 257 more than in the corresponding weeks of 1896. Mr. MURPHY then arrived. At the end of his first week the arrests had been 25 less than in the corresponding week of 1896; in the second week they were 23 less, in the third 36 less, and in the week ending Feb. 1 there were 184 less. In other words, in the four weeks of Mr. MURPHY'S stay in Boston the arrests for drunkenness have been 268 less than they were last year; while in the three weeks before his arrival here they were 247 more. With a logic perhaps not quite defensible, Mr. HALE says that this improvement is to be credited to the great blue ribbon orator, adding, as a second thought and saving clause, "and of those higher agencies to which he would himself refer his successes."

—THOMAS BRACKETT REED will be "the father of the House" in the Fifty-fifth Congress, having served continuously for nineteen years, or since his election to the Forty-fifth Congress in 1877. Judge CULBERSON of Texas was elected in 1875, and was "father of the House" in the session of the last Congress, but he has given way to another Democrat, JOHN W. CRAWFORD. Congressman HARMER of Philadelphia was elected in 1871, but he was out in 1875. Gen. BINGHAM of Philadelphia was elected in 1879, two years later than Mr. REED. BENTON MCMILLIN of Tennessee was elected in 1879. JOSEPH CANNON of Illinois was elected in 1873, but he failed to be returned for the Fifty-second Congress. GALUSHA A. GROW of Pennsylvania was a member of Congress as long ago as 1851, and was Speaker of the House in 1861. Mr. GROW, however, was out of politics from the Thirty-seventh to the Fifty-third Congress. If Mr. REED is chosen Speaker again this term, he will be the first "father of the House" to be at the same time Speaker of the House. Mr. REED'S period of service is a short one when compared with that of the "father of the House of Commons," the Right Hon. C. P. VILLIERS, Unionist member from Wolverhampton, whose record runs back without interruption for sixty-one years.

—A traveler who arrived at Trieste on an Austrian Lloyd steamer a few weeks ago has involuntarily acquired a large amount of the sort of fame which results from the baffling of public curiosity. He was from Bombay, and the Italian authorities were intensely alarmed lest he had brought the bubonic plague along with him. At first they refused to let him land at all, but finally permitted him to do so, on condition that he submit to a dreadfully thorough course of disinfection and would promise to continue his journey in a private car into which he and his baggage should be carefully sealed. To this he consented, and in his prison on wheels, which was placed between the engine and the baggage car, he started for the north. At Undine, the formalities of inspection and fumigation were again carried out. At Verona the process was repeated, and then Milan's officials tried their hands at the work before sending him on toward the Swiss frontier. There they were still more cautious, for they refused to let him enter the republic on any terms whatever. So back to Milan he was taken, still in the sealed car. Here the farce ended, for after a fifth examination and disinfection the man was released and permitted to go where and as he chose. During all this time the traveler kept his temper under control and his identity concealed. All that the intensely interested Italian reporters were able to learn about the mysterious victim of timidity was that he is an Englishman, and that when set free he proceeded by way of Mount Cenis straight to London.

NEW PICTURES IN GALLERIES.

Mr. P. Marcius-Simons, who, to use a theatrical phrase, not inappropriate in this connection, has just finished a very successful engagement with his pictures in Providence, R. I., has placed on exhibition at the Avery Art Galleries, 368 Fifth Avenue, four little landscapes and thirteen of those curious canvases which he calls "symbolistic paintings."

The landscapes from Mr. Marcius-Simons's brush have been mentioned first because they fall within the sphere of art criticism or notice. They are soft in color, tender in sentiment, and one in particular, "A Rainy Day," has, in addition to its other merits, remarkably good tonal qualities. It is difficult to believe that the painter of these delightful little landscapes also produced the thirteen large and curious works which occupy the same gallery. The artist calls himself a symbolist. He should rather have the title of a morbid literary and artistic dreamer, as Austin Dobson would put it, when he sits down to paint:

"Half of Monticelli, with a touch of Turner."

Churns in his head—the frenzy has begun—such weird imaginings, such a jumble of color, such a confused phantasmagoria of the earthly and the supernatural, of Old World myth and fancy and modern spiritualism, does his brush present. No one can deny that Mr. Marcius-Simons has a wondrous palette, but it is a palette on which the colors are mingled as in a kaleidoscope, but without the latter's fixed lines. It must be confessed that there is a gruesome fascination in studying Mr. Marcius-Simons's work. It is not to be wondered at that he has drawn one of his chief inspirations from that fantastic and morbid book, "The Heavenly Twins." He has taken the key line of Sarah Grand's production, "He watching over Israel, slumbers not, nor sleeps," and describes his picture as follows: "Darkness has come and the storm clouds gather, threatening with disaster the cowering villages, huddled together between the hills. The lights below, like the twinkling stars above, grow faint in the universal gloom. All is still, the weary world rests. Peace on earth, for above, in these very storm clouds, the Father watches, for He slumbers not, nor sleeps." Over a dimly outlined village, with twinkling lights in the windows of its houses, a dark cloud passes, in which is suggested the conventional old-master idea of the Almighty. There is neither substance nor form to the picture, which is simply an imagination. Mr. Marcius-Simons was a pupil of Vibert, and presumably learned to draw the figure under that master. He gives no evidence, however, in the human figures in these weird canvases of his instruction. In "Our Lady of Gothic Art," the fanciful female figure is as straight and as tall as the spires through which she floats, and in "My Kingdom is Not of This World," the child Christ is proportionally six feet tall, while the old man in his crimson robe, which is the only touch of Vibert in all of Mr. Marcius-Simons's work, is most carelessly drawn. As a study in color, "Ships that Pass in the Light"—a paraphrase of the well-known quotation from Longfellow—and "The Golden Rays," are worthy of note.

It is impossible, as has been said, to apply the test of conventional art criticism to these paintings. Mr. Marcius-Simons forms a school by himself. Boston is said to have appreciated his work. New York may some day, but not to-day. The artist is said to have begun to paint in this manner "after a serious illness, which was the means of developing his marvelous fertility of imagination and extraordinary gift of color, of which he was himself seemingly unconscious, as well as his strong sympathy and affinity with Turner, whose works he had never seen." Mr. Marcius-Simons, it is to be feared, has never entirely recovered from this illness. He should live more out of doors, and, if the suggestion seems not too hopelessly prosaic, he should learn to ride a bicycle. The beneficial effects of the exercise which he might thus obtain would, it may be predicted, change the character of his work.

In the Avery Galleries there are also now to be seen twenty-five small pastels, the work of Mrs. J. Francis Murphy, the wife of the well-known American landscape painter, which are marked by much refinement and delicate color. The landscapes, as a rule, are the best, for the figures are somewhat weakly drawn. The larger pastel, however, entitled "Marigold," a young girl seated at a table, studying the pretty flower, in which only the upper half of the body is depicted, is well drawn, and has charming light effect and delicate, good flesh color. Mrs. Murphy's work is more dainty and refined than strong. In coming upon it after a half hour spent in the study of Mr. Marcius-Simons's weird imaginations in the room beyond, one feels a delightful sense of freshness, as when one opens a window on a cool Spring morning after a night of champagne.

THE NEED IS BETTER MEN.

A Municipal Assembly with Larger Powers Desirable, but It Should Be a Single Chamber.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the great public debate now in progress over the new charter you take the position that too great power has been given the proposed Municipal Assembly by the Charter Commission, and advocate a continuance of the efforts which during the past thirty years have been steadily curtailing the powers of our State and city legislatures. In this you are supported by The Evening Post, and in that paper last night the end to be attained is tersely stated as follows: "There is only one experiment in city government we have not tried, and that is non-partisanship and a Mayor with large powers. The conviction that this is the only way of salvation has been forcing itself on the public for the last few years, and is spreading hopefully in all the large cities of the country." This view you have vigorously advocated, and it appears to be advocated, or, at all events, acquiesced in by most of the leading public men who belong to the class frequently designated as "reformers," and among whose adherents I am pleased to number myself.

But is it the only way of salvation? Is it not rather a temporary, desperate expedient, which in the end, and not far distant, will do us more harm than the evil which it proposes to supplant?

An examination of the Constitutions of the States of the Union will show that during, say, the past thirty years most of the amendments adopted have been in the line of limitations upon legislative powers, and a similar examination of amendments to city charters (that of New York included) will show similar curtailment of powers. All of which is due to the constantly growing distrust of the character of our legislators. Not one of these limitations has been brought about because the people feared to intrust these powers to good men, but only because they were afraid to leave such powers in the hands of bad men. In other words, when face to face with the problem of bad men in high position, using their powers to bad ends, the people, under the lead of men—the "reformers"—in whom they had personal confidence, have expended their efforts to tie the hands of the bad men whom they continued to elect, instead of devising new methods of nomination by which to avoid electing bad men. And when one limitation proved insufficient they have come forward with another, which in turn proved equally insufficient, to force a rascally legislator to do good and honest work.

The results, which were inevitable, could have been foretold with certainty, but the people hugged the delusion that all that was necessary was to tie the hands of bad men tight enough and all would go well, and they have gone on tying and failing until now you, as spokesman for this class of leaders, propose deliberately to establish one-man power, under the guise of non-partisanship, and a Mayor with large powers, and see what will come of an open avowal that we are incapable of governing ourselves because of our failure to elect honest men to our local legislatures.

Suppose this one-man power has worked well in a few instances, and when first applied, is there any assurance that it will continue to work well when men have grown used to the thought that the paramount power for good or evil is vested in one man? Will not the very possibilities of the office draw together all the forces for evil in the community into one solid mass, determined to capture the great prize, and sure to win against the indifference of the rest of the citizens?

And even if we are willing for ourselves to acknowledge our incapacity, and, ceasing our efforts for good government, to shift the burdens and duties to a Mayor, are we willing to hand down a system of government fraught with such evil possibilities to our children in place of the system which we received from our fathers, and which has only worked badly in our hands because of our indifference?

No, the great question, after all, is the character of our public servants; the machinery of government under which they work is secondary. We have seen during Mayor Strong's administration how honest and right-minded men can accomplish good results, even when hampered by badly framed laws. And we have seen at Albany how the safeguard of confirmation by the Senate, which has done so much to save us from unfit men in office down to the present, becomes valueless the moment we have the combination of an unscrupulous Governor and a servile majority in the Senate. Let us bend our efforts to change the methods by which we nominate candidates for office, and keep our heritage of popular self-government even if for a little longer we must suffer because we are foolish enough to elect unfit men to office.

We should take courage from the thought of what we have gained in the past fifteen years in the way of civil service reform and ballot reform and in the spirit of political independence, and be careful not to destroy our system of government by eliminating the legislative body and giving its powers to the administration.

Your objections to the double-chambered Assembly are unanswerable, and it is to be hoped that that feature may be changed and the distinction which you point out between the political character of a State or National Legislature and the administrative character of the Municipal Assembly is also clear, but, while the actual business of the administration must be carried on by the several departments of the City Government, just as the business of a great corporation is carried on in its distinct departments, the rules to govern the action of the departments are determined by the Board of Directors of the corporation, and should be determined by the Municipal Assembly of the city. And surely we can endure much misuse of power by the Municipal Assembly, if only we gain that one great feature of the new charter—the entering wedge of reform—the presence of the heads of departments in the Municipal Assembly to represent their departments and answer inquiries concerning them.

E. L. HEYDECKER.
New York, Feb. 5, 1897.

Steadfast Friend of The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the Tweed exposure I have read THE TIMES, and am glad that under the new management it still dares to advocate a thing because it is right. Yours is the cleanest paper I know, so it is with a touch of pride I reply when asked what New York paper I read. G. M. HOLLENBECK.
Preston Hollow, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1897.

AN AQUARIUM ROMANCE.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat

A sea bass sang in his own deep voice
In the new aquarium:
"O Lady Lobster of my choice!
To thee a song I hum—
A song I sing of long ago,
' Ere we became, alas!
A part of a tank drama show
On the damp side of this glass.

"Do'st remember, love, how I sought thy hand,
Or, rather, thy antenae,
As we wandered above the ocean's sand
In those times so far away?
Do'st recall the dear old coral grove,
So dark and cool and wet,
Where, claw in fin, we were wont to rove
With never a thought of a net?

"Ah, lady, wert thou but my Summer girl
In those dear days in the sea!
And can it be that the city's whirl
Has turned thy love from me?
Of the city's swains, dear one, beware!
For their hearts are filled with guile;
Though they say that they love thee, lady fair,
'Twill be but in the Newburg style."

A BIG RIOT IN HAMBURG

The Striking Dock Laborers Engage in a Bitter Battle with the Police.

TWO MEN KILLED IN THE FIGHT.

Nineteen Seriously Wounded, Including Five Policemen—An Extra Force of Police on Duty Last Night to Preserve the Peace.

HAMBURG, Feb. 9.—Ever since the decision of a majority of the men who took part in the great strike here of dock laborers and others employed in the shipping trade to return to work, there has much discontent among the men, and those who watched the situation closely could see that trouble was brewing. The defeat of the strikers was due mainly to lack of funds, and they felt very bitter that they were compelled to return to work without having in the least benefited their condition.

To-night the bad feeling among the men culminated in a bitter fight between a large number of the men who had been on strike and the police, who for several days past had been anticipating trouble. Before the disturbance was quelled two men were killed and nineteen seriously wounded. Among the latter are five policemen.

It is not known exactly how the fighting started, but one report has it that it originated in a dispute between some men who were arguing as to the correctness of the decision to return to work, and who finally came to blows. When the police attempted to intervene, the men abandoned their own quarrel and combined to thrash the policemen, the fighting soon assuming wide proportions. Another story is that the police were the aggressors. However this may be, the fighting became very serious, revolvers and sabres being freely used.

The police were rapidly getting the worst of the contest, they being greatly outnumbered by the raging mob of rioters, whose numbers were quickly swelled, not only by genuine workingmen, but by the hordes of vicious idlers about the harbor, who were only too anxious under the circumstances to engage with their natural enemies, the police. The latter at first attempted to get the mob to disperse by the use of mild means, but, these proving unavailing, sabres were drawn and orders given to charge the mob.

The rioters, some of whom were armed with revolvers, while others had bludgeons and stones as weapons, held their ground tenaciously and made a desperate resistance, which the police were unable to overcome.

Eventually reinforcements were hurried to the scene in response to the urgent call of the officer in command of the police, and finally the rioters were dispersed with great difficulty.

Later crowds of workingmen gathered in Hanct Pauli, Wilhelmsburg, and Altona, all of which places are practically parts of Hamburg, and threatened vengeance on the police. The latter, fearing that there would be another outbreak, went in strong force and with drawn sabres compelled obedience to their orders that the streets be cleared. They also cleared the streets in the region of the harbor. It is generally believed that if the rioters had been better armed the police would not have been able to handle them and that it would have been necessary to call upon the military for assistance. Most of the injured were removed to the hospitals. Ninety-one of the rioters were arrested.

The quarters of the town occupied by workingmen were simmering with angry feeling, and the men were loud in their denunciations of the police. Further disturbances during the night were anticipated, and to guard against further outbreaks the police patrols were doubled.

A heavy rain is falling and this tended to keep indoors many of the discontented workingmen who might otherwise have taken part in the rioting.

MR. SEXTON DISCOURAGED.

He Says Better Discipline Must Prevail in the Irish Party.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Mr. Thomas Sexton, (Anti-Parnellite,) formerly member of the House of Commons for the North Division of Kerry, who resigned his seat last year, has written a letter declining to re-enter Parliament. In the course of his letter Mr. Sexton says:

"I am still convinced that the Irish Party must have better discipline before anything worth laboring for can be obtained from the House of Commons, even for the most palpable grievances of Ireland."

GREAT BRITAIN IN EGYPT.

The Tone of the French Newspapers Becoming More Moderate.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The Paris newspapers are now beginning to discuss the Anglo-Egyptian situation with more moderation than they have hitherto observed. The Soleil says: "England does not heed the vain protests of France, knowing that they will not be followed by results. Let us, therefore, utilize the territories which France already possesses."

The Dixneuvième Siècle says: "Diplomacy is useless unless France makes up her mind to enforce her claims by a resort to arms."

WRECK OF THE ANGLOMAN.

The British Steamer Goes Ashore on Skerries Island.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The British steamer Angloman, which sailed from Boston Jan. 30 for Liverpool, is ashore on Skerries Island, in the Irish Sea. Tugs have gone to her assistance. The ship will probably be a total loss. All on board were landed in safety.

The Angloman is lying on the rocks southwest of the main island. She has a large hole stove in forward, and has several feet of water in her No. 4 hold. The vessel is afloat astern. Her crew, with the exception of the Captain, Chief Engineer, Chief Officer, and Second Officer, were landed by a lifeboat. The tide is running strong, and it will be impossible to salve her.

Arrangements are now being made to make an attempt to salve the live stock on board with tugs at slack tide. The British torpedo gunboat Renard is anchored alongside of the Angloman, in readiness to give any assistance possible, and a number of tugs are also at hand.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—The steamer Angloman, from Boston to Liverpool, ashore on Skerries island, off the coast of Ireland, is commanded by Capt. E. Lewis, and left Boston on Jan. 30 for Liverpool, with 3,600 tons of cargo, of which the following is a summary: 1,288 bales of cotton, 34,988 bushels of wheat, 50 barrels and 25 tierces of beef, 1,851 boxes of bacon, 750 pails of lard, 175 half-barrels of lard, 165 boxes of butter, 3,343 boxes of cheese, 6,422 barrels of apples, 25 rounds and 1,756 quarters of fresh beef, 75 dressed pigs, 1,309 head of sheep, 182 rolls of leather, 43 bales of leather, 10 bags of leather, and 5 cases of leather, 5,497 pieces of staves, 203 head of cattle, and 23 horses. The valuation of this cargo is about $400,000, and it is fully insured, principally in Boston agencies.

The Angloman is a four-masted steel steamer, registered 3,036 tons net, and 4,892 tons gross. She was built by Laird Brothers, at Birkenhead, in 1892, and is owned by Richards, Mills & Co., of Liverpool, but has been under charter since her launching to Warren & Co. The steamer is 403 feet long, 45 feet breadth of beam, and 25 feet depth of hold. She is equipped with triple expansion engines. Her nominal horse-power is 524.

The valuation of the steamer is placed at $400,000, and she is said to be fully insured in English club companies.

Secretary Chamberlain Better.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is confined to his bed with an attack of gout, is somewhat better to-day.

GERMANY'S ARMY AND NAVY.

The Emperor Warmly Advocates Strengthening Them.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—The National Zeitung says that in conversation with members of the Reichstag at a dinner given by Dr. Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, last evening, the Emperor urged the union of Conservatives and National Liberals in the imperial legislative body as the only means by which great national undertakings could be achieved.

Among the undertakings the success of which was eminently desirable the Emperor mentioned that of the increase of the effective strength of the army and navy of Germany, which he warmly advocated.

THE DEATH OF FRANK MAY.

Chief Cashier of the Bank of England for Twenty Years.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The death is announced of Mr. Frank May, who for twenty years previous to November, 1893, was chief cashier of the Bank of England.

The death of Frank May, formerly cashier of the Bank of England, recalls the exciting circumstance of his resignation in November, 1893. At that time Mr. May had been chief cashier of the Bank of England for twenty years, and was practically manager of the institution. He suddenly resigned after a mysterious meeting of the Board of Directors, and for several days exciting rumors circulated in London that something was wrong with the finances.

The real facts came out slowly, and they showed that May had induced the officers of the bank to lend money on doubtful securities, the collapse of which caused a loss to the institution of about £50,000.

Cashier May's son was junior partner of the stockbrokerabe firm of Coleman & May, which was closely connected with several unfortunate trust companies. It was reported, after the cashier's resignation, that the Bank of England had lost heavily through advances to these insolvent trust companies, but officers of the bank denied that there had been any heavy losses. Cashier May was allowed a liberal annuity, and after he resigned he retired to his country seat at St. Albans. Horace George Bowen, then the chief accountant, succeeded him as chief cashier.

Frank May, who was born in Hull, Aug. 21, 1832, was the fourth son of Henry May, who was in the service of the Bank of England for nearly forty-eight years. He entered the service of the bank in September, 1852, and was made cashier on July 3, 1873. The office of the chief cashier of the Bank of England dates from the commencement of the bank's business in July, 1694, and Mr. May was the thirteenth in the order of succession.

The Prosecution of Ivory.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Mr. Patrick O'Brien, (Parnellite,) member for Cork City, will, on Thursday, ask the Government leader in the House, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, whether the Government intends to compensate Edward J. Ivory, the alleged Irish-American dynamiter, for his imprisonment and abortive prosecution.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—The final protocol embodying the results of the work of the Russo-German Tariff Commission was signed to-day.

BREMEN, Feb. 9.—The North German Lloyds steamer Spree, eastward bound for Southampton and New York, ran aground in the Weser to-day, but was towed off and proceeded.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The British bark Mark Curry, Capt. Liswell, in port at Iloilo, Philippine Islands, for Delaware Breakwater, has been burned at her wharf. She had on board a cargo of 1,200 tons of sugar.

ROME, Feb. 9.—It is announced that Mr. W. S. Jones, United States Consul General here, will represent the United States at the International conference which is to be held at Venice to consider means of preventing the spread to Europe and America of the bubonic plague now raging in India.

MR. BISPHAM'S RECITALS.

The Third of His Series at the Carnegie Lyceum.

Mr. David Bispham's third recital of songs took place yesterday afternoon in the Carnegie Lyceum, a delightful resort in the heart of the earth, at Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue. Mr. Bispham was assisted in making vocal this musical Niebelheim by Miss Lillian Blauvelt, who was, like Handel's hills, "in verdure clad." Mr. Bispham selected for his solo numbers yesterday "Che fiero costume," by Legrenzi, "Lurgi dal Caro Bene," by Secchi—the inevitable Italian antiquities which go before song recitals, a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night—Beethoven's "An die ferne Geliebte," three new songs, by Louis V. Saar; Lassen's "In der Nacht," songs by Jensen and Sinding, Blumenthal's "Compensation," Liza Lehmann's "Myself When Young," and an old English ballad. Mr. Bispham was also heard in several duets with Miss Blauvelt. The young lady sang several solos, among them Mozart's immortal "Das Veilchen," Schumann's "Volksliedchen," Gritry's "La Faevette," Mendelssohn's "Frühlingslied," and Rubinstein's "Es Blinkt der Thau."

Mr. Bispham was not in his best voice, but he always has his art with him, and whatever he does he does with a sincerity that would cover a multitude of sins, if they were present. His singing of the beautiful Beethoven cycle was a piece of artistic interpretation such as it is always a delight to hear. It would have been improved by a more boldly colored accompaniment, but Mr. Amhurst Webber, who was at the piano, suffered either from excessive modesty or a lack of appreciation of his opportunities. Miss Blauvelt's essay at the Mozart song reminded thoughtful hearers of the twittering of swallows in the lazy days of early Summer. It was very pretty, very sweet, and very domestic in style, but it did not move one greatly. She was much more at home in the Grétry song, one of those compositions in which the famous Frenchman demonstrated how he did not put the pedestal on the stage and the statue in the orchestra, as Mozart did. His "La Fauvette" formed an instructive contrast to "Das Veilchen," and so did Miss Blauvelt's delivery of it; for in roulades and trills she can trip the gay fantastic larynx with the best of them, and Grétry's point de Venise music was just cobwebby and fragile enough to prevent her from trying to load it with emotion—an attempt which would have wrecked both it and her.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mrs. Henry G. Trevor gave a small and informal dinner last night at her house, 6 East Forty-fifth Street.

—Chauncey M. Depew gave a small dinner last night at his house. Mr. Depew has apparently about recovered from his recent illness.

—Mrs. Frederic Butterfield gave a luncheon yesterday, of eighteen covers, in honor of Miss Evelyn Sloane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, at her house, 17 East Forty-eighth Street. Only débutantes were invited.

—A dinner will be given Monday night at the Montauk Club, Brooklyn, to Chester S. Lord, in honor of his recent election as a Regent of the University of New York. Among those who will be present at the dinner are H. H. Benedict, William Berri, Walter B. Gunnison, Lieut. Robert Peary, Virgil D. Bogue, William Hester, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, C. W. Seamans, George A. Price, and Willard Bartlett.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Jempson, oldest daughter of George F. Jempson of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, to William Clayborne Cuthbert of this city. Mr. Cuthbert is an active member on the New York Stock Exchange, and Miss Jempson, on her maternal side, is a descendant from one of New York's oldest families on the Stewart and Schermerhorn branches. Mr. Cuthbert's grandparent, Mr. Lasak, was associated for a great many years with John Jacob Astor.

THE BRADLEY MARTIN FETE

The Waldorf Yesterday Given up to the Decorators and to Rehearsals of the Dances.

THE SEARCH FOR HEIRLOOMS.

All Outside Windows to be Boarded Up—All the Spare Rooms Secured by the Guests—Arrangements to Photograph the Costumes.

To-night will end the Bradley Martin ball agony, and everybody will have a chance to breathe and rest. But it will be a grand and dazzling affair. No doubt is expressed about that.

The Waldorf yesterday was the theatre of war from early in the morning until far past midnight, and the hum of preparations will continue until 9 P. M. to-night. At that hour the floral decorators have positive orders to clear the decks, and Mr. Small says he will be ready to obey. Whole wagon loads of green vines came in platoons from the florist's all day long. As the green trimmings are not so perishable as the flowers, they were attended to first. Halls and corridors on the first and second floors were soon manned by fifty workmen under Director Merritt. They wore caps to designate their position, for great care was taken by the management to keep out people who might betray great secrets in advance.

While the trimming process was going on at the Waldorf, a large number of workers were engaged on garlands at the Broadway store of Small, but their labors yesterday were confined chiefly to the vines and festoons needed. They were at work all night, and begin to-day on the more elaborate festoons and garlands of roses and orchids. In addition to the 400 odd people employed here, a great army of poor folks in Alabama have been engaged in gathering clematis vines for the affair.

Flowers From all Over the Country.

An enormous drain has been made for the flowers, not only on all the florists in this region, but on neighboring cities as well. The hunt for orchids—and thousands will be required in the decoration scheme—has been prosecuted at Albany, Rochester, and several other points, while the large hothouses of Small, in Washington, D. C., have been forced to the limit, not only of orchids, but on all the floral beauties to be drafted into the service.

To give an idea of the magnitude of the decorations, the florist's force had used 35,000 of the rich galax leaves from South Carolina before midnight. Some time before daylight they were to begin with the roses. In the large ballroom the color scheme is confined to pink and green; in the small ballroom, where Mrs. Martin will receive her guests under a gorgeous canopy of tapestry and roses, the color scheme is to be pink, white, and green, while in the supper room the decorations will consist of American Beauties, a profusion of yellow roses, and a liberal display of the dainty white mimosa sprays, grown specially for this occasion. None of these delicate and perishable garlands will be in place before this afternoon.

An almost incredible amount of asparagus vine will be used in parts of the display. This is the African variety, so called, as it grows in its native state in the African jungles. Raised in hothouses, it is very costly, indeed, but the florist has carte blanche.

Doors were closed to the grand ballroom, on the first floor, in the afternoon, and none was allowed to enter. The cause of all this caution was the presence inside of those who are to dance in the quadrille d'honneur. Prof. Marwig was there to lead. Mrs. William Astor superintended the rehearsal of her quadrille, and Mrs. Bronson presided later over quadrille d'honneur number two. All this was conducted with the greatest secrecy, but the steps were rehearsed in admirable style, and all the ladies and gentlemen felt perfectly at ease about the ordeal to-night.

No Chance for Peeping.

While this was going on the sound of hammers came from the side entrance, or alleyway, at the extreme west end of the hotel. Carpenters were engaged in boarding up the windows of the first and second floors. If people in the adjoining house had made arrangements to oblige their friends with a free view of the ballroom spectacle, they can call back all invitations. It will be a cold and cheerless night for them. The same lock-out of lookers-on will be adopted for all the rooms that contain windows opening on the street, but, of course, with the exception of the alleyway mentioned. Interior screens at the windows will be used.

Mrs. Martin has given the most rigid orders to this effect. Not only will there be no chance whatever for outsiders to get a peep at the pageant, but Manager Boldt has been directed to see that no interlopers are allowed, on any pretense. When the corps of decorators have finished their work, none but guests, maids, attendants, musicians, and waiters will be allowed to enter.

No attempt will be made to furnish the attendants with any costume. Maids and waiters will appear in regulation garb. This part of the affair has been provided for by Mr. Boldt.

A most alarming story was printed yesterday morning concerning the disastrous use of Lima oil by the Waldorf servants in polishing up the furniture. This happens to be a very crude and cheap petroleum, "which offends in rank; it smells to heaven." It has been known to go through a five-foot wall, and sticketh closer than a brother. As a matter of fact, very little of it had been used, by mistake, but the odor soon condemned the culprit, and there was not the faintest trace of the fiendish smell about the hotel yesterday.

Dressing at the Waldorf.

As has already been announced, many of the guests have secured private rooms at the Waldorf, where they will remain from some time to-day until the great affair is all over. The reasons given by them are various. Some do not want the fret and worry of going through all the ordeals of the toilet at their homes, and then imposing themselves on the journey through the street to reach the festal scene. Others are frank enough to say that they want all the protection possible for the valuable ornaments they intend to wear, and think there can be no better security than the interior of the Waldorf. However that may be, it is certain that Mr. Boldt has disposed already of all his spare rooms for to-day and to-night.

All sorts of stories are afloat about the hairdressers and the costumers, and the efforts to curb their propensity to cut a whole lot of hay while the Bradley Martin sun shines. The regular rates charged by these refined French hairdressers for such swell functions as this is $15 per hour for services at the house. The requirements of a Louis XV. or Louis XVI. toilet are so very exacting in the matter of hair that the dressers have been piling on their charges at such a rate that some of the ladies have rebeled, and it was reported yesterday in a very faint whisper that certain artistes from Houston Street, who made cutting cut-rate proposals, would have all the heads to dress they could handle.

"My lady" will have a most arduous day of it, at any rate. What with costumers, modistes, hairdressers, and complexion builders, she will not be visible outside of her seclusion from the time she opens her eyes until her dazzling make-up bursts upon the Waldorf ballroom. And this, perhaps, is one very plausible reason for my lady engaging rooms at the hotel, where every convenience can be had at call, and where she can secure all the privacy she desires with her attendants. In this way, too, she can escape any and all of the usual discomforts one must undergo if at home in such a soul-trying time; no callers or friends to bother with; nothing to do but be created into a Queen or Marquise without interruption.

Silk Stockings and Old Heirlooms.

"It's a mighty fortunate thing for the men that all the silk-stocking girls in New York are not going to the Bradley Martin ball," was a remark made yesterday by a white-haired matron at the Waldorf, "because the amount of fine stockings the dear girls have loaned out to the male relatives and friends who are to appear in knickerbockers is something awful. I know three families myself where you couldn't find a silk stocking with a search warrant—all borrowed for the ball."

"I can believe that easily enough," was the reply of her lady companion. "I know of cases where family jewels and other finery have been drafted in the service from friends East, West, and South. You know some of the old Southern families, especially in Maryland, South Carolina, and Georgia, have very valuable gems and heirlooms that date back to Colonial days, and they managed to preserve them during the dreadful times of the war. Now some of our Four Hundred folks, in days gone by, have been on such intimate terms with their Southern friends, and have managed to entertain them so handsomely, that it comes hard to refuse when they make special requests for loans of their treasures. Some of the old Oglethorpe gems from Georgia, and the Fairfax gems from Virginia, and a lot of rare old bracelets and brooches from Savannah will figure in the Bradley Martin pageant, and go to swell Gotham's reputation for antique gems. It's just dreadful to think of the way some of these guests will flash and strut in borrowed plumage of all sorts, family heirlooms they never had the least right or title to possess in public. Why, your silk stockings, madam, are a very mild form of the disease."

The ball guests who would like to have themselves preserved in their costumes for the benefit of posterity will find all the conveniences handy, as the photographer Gilbert has equipped his studio, near the Waldorf, with a perfected system of electric light. He will be prepared to give sittings to the dames and cavaliers any time between 6 P. M. to-night and 8 o'clock on Thursday morning. This is done by request of many guests who want this souvenir of the ball, but don't want the annoyance of dressing all over again for the camera.

Merry Stock Brokers.

Stock brokers had a merry time with Mr. Di Zerega, the veteran member of the Exchange, who is to maintain the dignity of that solemn body at the Bradley Martin ball. The old gentleman, it was decided, must go as a Pirate of Penzance, and in order to represent him at the great function a series of pictures, a little on the kinetoscope order, were displayed at his seat near the Lackawanna trading post. The first picture represented him putting on his piratical regalia, the second gave his start for the festal scene, the third his arrival at the theatre of war, and the grand finale was a harrowing picture of the next morning, labeled, "After the Ball." The old gentleman had as much fun out of it as the facetious brokers.

DINNERS BEFORE THE BALL.

Some Have Been Given Up, But Many Will be Held.

There will not be so many dinners among the guests of the Bradley Martin ball before the late hour set for the beginning of that event to-night as seemed likely a day or two ago. Many of the ladies on the guest list have decided that to appear in costume at an early dinner and attend to the conventionalities of a separate function before the ball begins will be an uncomfortable strain on their endurance. It was said yesterday that a surprising number of the invitations sent out for the several preliminary dinners had been declined on this ground, and that many who had expected to entertain had abandoned the idea.

James A. Garland is one of the guests who had arranged to entertain a small party at a preliminary dinner to-night at his home on Madison Avenue. Owing to these inconveniences the dinner will not be given. Mr. and Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn, and others who had projected dinners on a somewhat elaborate scale, have now determined to make them as informal as possible.

The dinner of Mr. and Mrs. Schermerhorn will, however, be largely attended. About 100 of the Bradley Martin guests will be entertained. The ballroom will be thrown open for a reception after the dinner, and the guests, all in costume, will hold a levee before going to the Bradley Martin ball. It is expected that many of the participants in the quadrille d'honneur and leaders of the epoch and character quadrilles will be present. Among the guests at the dinner and reception will be Miss Spofford, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Bridgham, Peter Marié, Mr. and Mrs. Van Alen, and Rawlins Cottenet.

To Mr. and Mrs. Schermerhorn the gathering in their home to-night will recall the ball given by them in the same house nearly forty years ago. It was a fancy dress ball of the time of Louis XV.

Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will give one of the most noteworthy of the ante-ball dinners at their residence, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. Forty guests have been invited, who will be seated at eight tables. At the reception after the dinner there will be other guests who do not expect to attend the Bradley Martin ball. The dinner guests will all be clad in their ball costumes. Arrangements have been made for elaborate floral decorations, in which roses and palms will predominate.

Other costume dinners will be given before the ball by Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lispenard Suydam, Mrs. Ike Livingston Hadley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr. At the dinner of Mr. and Mrs. Bronson most of the participants in the Wateau quadrille, which Mrs. Bronson is organizing, will be present.

THE QUADRILLE D'HONNEUR.

Many Rehearsals by the Participants Under Prof. Marwig.

If the grand entrance march at Mrs. Bradley Martin's ball and the subsequent exhibition dances do not run as smoothly as any ballet, it will not be for lack of rehearsals. Every day since the quadrilles were made up, in either the morning or the afternoon, the ladies have left their pleasures and the men their business to rehearse the "one, two, bend!" "one, two, bow!" of the stately minuet or the difficult step of the polonaise.

Prof. Karl Marwig, the well-known master of dancing, has been in charge of the quadrille d'honneur, which is Mrs. Astor's dance, and of Mrs. Bayles's dance, which will include a polonaise and a minuet. He is in great delight over the skill of his pupils.

"They have paid the very closest attention," he says. "At the first they said to me, 'Now, Prof. Marwig, we desire to learn this; scold us as much as you please, but teach it to us!' There has been no difficulty. Everything has gone smoothly. Oh, that quadrille d'honneur! It will be the most magnificent thing of its kind this country has ever seen."

The quadrille d'honneur has been rehearsed in the mornings at Mrs. Astor's house. The dancers are to be Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Miss Madeline Cutting, Miss Angelica Gerry, Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, John Jacob Astor, Lispenard Stewart, Craig Wadsworth, Harry Lehr, J. Townsend Martin, and Center Hitchcock. J. J. Van Alen also was to have taken part, but the death of a relative will prevent his attendance.

Yesterday morning there was a full rehearsal, with Victor Herbert's orchestra, at the Waldorf. In street costume, while the decorators paused to look on, they trod the graceful measures intended for trains, knee-breeches, and candlelight. The final rehetarsal is set for this morning at Mrs. Astor's.

The dance superintended by Mrs. Bayles, with the polonaise and minuet, was also rehearsed with the orchestra yesterday in the afternoon.

A BRUGIERE QUADRILLE.

A Reminiscence of the First Fancy Ball Given Here.

Among the guests at the Bradley Martin ball will be several descendants of Mr. and Mrs. Brugiere, whose fancy ball, the first in the city, nearly sixty years ago, was described not many days since in THE NEW YORK TIMES. There are a number of du Vivier and Montant cousins in society, who are children and grandchildren of Mrs. Brugiere's three daughters, and it has been suggested that a quadrille danced by members of that house might be an interesting feature of the ball two generations later.

Mrs. Auguste P. Montant is to be one of the guests. Miss Nathalie du Vivier is to wear a merveilleuse costume of the Directoire period. Miss Louise du Vivier will be an Acadian Evangeline. Mr. Charles L. du Vivier will appear as a Louis XVI. courtier, and Mr. George du Vivier will have the Court dress of d'Artagnan, in "Les Trois Mosquetaires."

WASHINGTON GUESTS OF THE BALL.

Very Few Invitations Were Sent to the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Bradley Martin ball has been talked of here with great animation, and at the Washington Assembly ball at the Arlington last night there was some anxious inquiry to learn who were the fortunate few Washingtonians favored with invitations. According to the wise ones there were not a dozen requests sent here, and it is difficult to find any of the society people who can make a list of half a dozen.

The gossips of the Metropolitan Club are reasonably sure about some of the guests, but it is surmised that the best lists omit some members of the Diplomatic Corps, none of whom has been named as having been favored with cards from the hostess. Miss Alice Rochester, niece of Mrs. Bradley Martin, and one of the belles and most popular young ladies in Washington's army circles, will attend the ball as a lady of the Court of Louis Quinze.

Miss Brice will wear a splendid costume of Egyptian design.

Miss Kate Brice, who will also attend, will wear a sixteenth century gown of rare beauty, and both young ladies will have superb jewels to offset the rich fabrics and exquisite coloring.

Mr. Frank Andrews, of this city, who is a great beau and always sought after as a leading figure at all notable weddings, will be present at the ball in a gorgeous costume as a Louis Seize courtier.

J. J. Van Alen Cannot Go.

Owing to the death of a relative of J. J. Van Alen, he has abandoned his idea of attending the Bradley Martin ball to-night. Mr. Van Alen was to have danced in the quadrille d'honneur with Miss Madeline Cutting. This decision, however, will probably not prevent the attendance of Miss Mae Van Alen, who, if she goes, has chosen a costume of the Louis XV. period. Her dress will be almost entirely of priceless lace, taken from the wonderful collection which Mrs. Astor owns. Added to this, Miss Van Alen will wear an elaborate garniture of gems.

PRECAUTIONS OF THE POLICE.

Reasons to Believe That All Necessary Protection Will be Given.

Chief Conlin's orders to the police of Capt. Chapman's precinct would seem not to have yet reached their destination, if they have been sent. Capt. Chapman was altogether unaware of them up to midnight last night, when he was seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES at the French cooks' ball at Madison Square Garden.

"I should be sorry to think," said the Captain, "that 200 men, as has been rumored, would be necessary to keep order on this occasion. I have no reason to expect any such number. But the Chief will let us know in the morning as to that."

The Captain would neither affirm nor deny that detectives were watching the Bradley Martin residence. Notwithstanding all this reticence, there is every reason to believe that unusual precautions are being taken by the police authorities for the preservation of order and the protection of the guests at the ball. All that the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station will admit is that the Bradley Martins have hired a number of special detectives to be on hand.

A SOUTHWICK MUSICALE.

Second of the Series Given Last Evening at the Hotel Majestic.

The second of the series of musicales at the Hotel Majestic under the direction of Frank Treat Southwick took place last evening. Mme. Eugenia Mantelli of the Metropolitan Opera Company sang by special arrangement with Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau. J. H. McKinley and W. N. Searles, Jr., also took part. A duo for harp and organ was played by Miss Maud Morgan and Mr. Southwick. Luzzi's "Ave Maria" was sung by Mme. Mantelli, accompanied by harp and organ, Mme. Manteill also sang "At Night," composed by Mr. Southwick.

Among those present were Mrs. George Schermerhorn, Mrs. W. T. Evans, Mrs. John P. Douglass, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mrs. O. D. Gray, Mrs. Sage E. Tarbell, Mrs. John Barker Brown, Mrs. Charles C. Ruthranff, Mrs. E. A. Crulkshank, Mrs. H. C. King, and Mrs. Samuel O. Brown.

Reception by Mrs. James A. Burden.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden gave a large reception at her house, 908 Fifth Avenue, to meet the Colonial Dames of America. There was music and singing, after which a luncheon was served. Among the prominent members of the society present were Mrs. William Warner Hoppin, Mrs. Thomas Wren Ward, Mrs. Walter Rutherford, Mrs. T. M. Cheeseman, Mrs. Oscar Egerton Schmidt, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. Maturin Delafield, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. J. Lyon Gardner, Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. J. Vinton Dahlgren, Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. Philip J. Sands, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. Walter Suydam, Mrs. William R. Stewart, Mrs. Adolph Spreckels, Mrs. S. Oakley Vanderpoel, Mrs. Byam K. Stevens, and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting.

McCarter—Barker.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—Miss Madeline Barker, youngest daughter of Mrs. George Y. Barker, was married at Grace Episcopal Church at 7 o'clock this evening to Judge Thomas N. McCarter, Jr., of Newark, N. J., the Rev. Arthur Chilton Powell, rector of the church, officiating. The wedding was one of the principal events of the Baltimore season, and was witnessed by a fashionable audience that packed the church to its doors. Among the guests were a number of the groom's friends from New York and other Northern cities.

The bride entered the church on the arm of her brother, George Barker, by whom she was given away. She wore a gown of heavy white silk trimmed with family point lace, a tulle veil, and orange blossoms, and carried lillies of the valley. Miss Adele Barker, the bride's sister, was maid of honor. She wore pink satin trimmed with point lace, and carried pink roses.

The bridesmaids were Miss Julia Whitridge, Miss Sara Parker, Miss Rebecca Morison, Miss Honora Blackwell, Miss Elizabeth Williams, Miss Sidney Morison, Miss Emily La Trobe, and Miss Emily Howell of New York. They wore white taffeta under white organdie, and carried La France roses. Arthur P. Sturgis of New York was best man, and the ushers were W. J. Duane and T. McClure Peters of New York, Daniel W. Evans of Englewood, Ulysses Mercur of Philadelphia, Prof. C. F. W. McClure of Princeton, Prof. Livingston Farrand of Columbia University, and Frederick Evans, Jr., and J. Parker Dodd of Newark.

Following the wedding, a reception was held at the home of the bride's mother, 20 West Preston Street.

Leith—Stewart.

Alexander Leith of Springfield, Mass., was married last night in the parlors of the Hotel Savoy, to Miss Minnie R. Stewart, daughter of Robert Stewart of Jersey City. The Rev. Dr. Post of Jersey City performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her father. Peter Murray of Springfield was best man and Miss Maria Hull of Jersey City was maid of honor. The parlors were handsomely decorated with lilies of the valley and palms, and a Hungarian band played the Lohengrin and Mendelssohn wedding marches before and after the ceremony. Supper was served in the Octagon Room, and speeches were made by Thomas F. Clark, Walter J. Humstone, C. F. O'Reilly, C. F. McClellan, and others.

Butler—Haskell.

Richard Butler, President of the Butler Hard Rubber Company, was married last night to Mrs. Mary Haskell, widow of Col. Henry A. Haskell of the United States Army. The ceremony was private, and took place at the residence of Judge E. B. Hinsdale, 32 West Forty-fifth Street. The Rev. Canon Newells of Chicago performed the ceremony, and the bride was given away by her cousin, Judge Hinsdale. A supper was served.

Washington Life Statement.

The thirty-seventh annual statement of the Washington Life Insurance Company, published in another column, shows that about 80 per cent. of its assets are invested in first mortgages on real estate, in United States and New York State city bonds, and in loans to policyholders, secured by ample reserve.

SUIT AGAINST REGENT FITCH.

Payment of a Small Debt of Forty Years' Standing Demanded.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Feb. 9.—A very remarkable suit was tried in Monticello yesterday, the defendant being Charles E. Fitch, Regent of the University of the State of New York, who was sued by Peter E. Ludington for a small sum of money borrowed from the latter when they were students at the Albany Law School in 1857, forty years ago.

The summons was served on Fitch at the conclusion of his lecture in Monticello on Monday night, Feb. 1. Fitch did not appear in court in person yesterday, but was represented by an attorney, who pleaded the statute of limitations to avoid payment of the claim, which was for about $10 and accumulated interest. Ludington says he is satisfied with the result of his action in compelling Fitch to plead the Statute of Limitations in avoidance of a small claim.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Thomas Benjamin Fairchild.

Thomas Benjamin Fairchild, one of the oldest and most prominent residents of Stratford, Conn., died Sunday at his home, aged seventy-one. He was a member of the oldest family in Stratford, being a descendant of Thomas Fairchild, who settled there about 1637. For the last fifteen years he was not engaged in active business, but served in every honorary office the town could bestow upon him. He was an influential member of the Connecticut Historical Society, and of the Sons of the Revolution, and was considered an authority upon all genealogical matters where residents of Connecticut were concerned.

Mr. Fairchild left a fine collection of Indian relics, gathered by himself in the immediate neighborhood of his birthplace.

His widow, two sons, Samuel W. and Benjamin T., both residents of this city, and a daughter, survive him. Interment takes place to-day at Stratford.

Mrs. Grace Sedgwick Bristed.

A cablegram from Paris announces the death in that city yesterday of Mrs. Grace Sedgwick Bristed, widow of Charles Astor Bristed, who was a grandson of the original John Jacob Astor. Mrs. Bristed was the daughter of Charles Sedgwick of Lenox, Mass., and was born sixty-five years ago. She was married in 1867. Her husband died in 1874, and she went abroad to live, making her Winter residence in Rome and spending the Summers at her villa Felsck, in Innsbruck. She made occasional visits to this country to see her son, Charles Astor Bristed, who is a lawyer, with an office in Wall Street. Her last visit was during the Summer of 1896. She went to Paris in November, intending to remain until Easter.

Mr. Bristed said yesterday he did not know that his mother was in ill health, and supposed she died suddenly. Her body will be brought home and buried in Stockbridge, Mass.

Obituary Notes.

—Mrs. Caroline Laurence Brown, wife of J. Dickman Brown, died suddenly Monday at Brandon, Vt. She was the youngest daughter of James W. Laurence, who was a member of the firm of Brewster & Co., the carriage manufacturers. The funeral services will be held at her residence, The Albany, Broadway and Fifty-second Street, at 8 o'clock this evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. Winamac. E. & W.
A NEW COLLAR.

DIED.

BARNES.—On Monday night, Walter Barnes, in the 51st year of his age.
Funeral on Wednesday, February the 10th, at 4 P. M., from the Friends' Meeting House, East 15th St. and Rutherford Place. Interment at convenience of the family.

BRISTED.—Mrs. Grace S. Bristed, widow of the late Charles Astor Bristed, suddenly, at Paris, Feb. 9, 1897.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Boston papers please copy.

BROWN.—Suddenly, at Brandon, Vt., Monday, Feb. 8, 1897, Caroline Laurence, wife of J. Dickman Brown and youngest daughter of the late James W. Laurence of New York City.
Funeral service at her late residence, the "Albany," 52d St. and Broadway, Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Burial private.
Eastern and Western papers please copy.

BURWELL.—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 9, 1897, at her residence, 202 West 74th St., Jane, wife of the late Theodotus Burwell.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Buffalo and Rochester papers please copy.

FAIRCHILD.—At Stratford, Conn., Sunday, Feb. 7, Thomas Benjamin Fairchild, aged 71 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, Strat

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,560,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
27 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 187 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE, } Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
3½% Gold Bonds
Due July, 1935.
"Metropolitan Water Loan"
Secured by Sinking Fund.
COUPON OR REGISTERED.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
AT 109 AND ACCRUED INTEREST
$3,000,000
OF THE ABOVE ISSUE.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
NEW YORK.
BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,
NEW YORK.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
New York & Ontario Land Company
First Mortgage Bonds,
Dated January 4th, 1890.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated January 4th, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 110% and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of five thousand one hundred and forty-four 82-100 dollars ($5,144.82.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 15th day of February, 1897.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
Georgia Pacific Railway Company
Equipment 5% Mortgage Bonds,
Dated July 17th, 1888.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1888, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of forty-four thousand nine hundred and ninety 48-100 dollars ($44,990.48.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 16th day of February, 1897.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Atlantic Mut. Insurance Scrip,
Local Investment Securities,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Augustus Floyd,
32 PINE ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market narrow and irregular. Call money, 1½ to 2 per cent.

The industrial stocks—what Wall Street is pleased to characterize as trust stocks—were the most conspicuous features in yesterday's stock market. And all of them were weak. Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust stocks lost about two points each, and both at the close were practically at the day's lowest figures.

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The fact that the Sugar Trust's books have been demanded by the legislative investigating committee, and the belief that the books of other trusts will also have to be produced, is having the effect of causing many Wall Street people to show some nervousness. So far as the Secretary of the Sugar Trust on Monday disclosed anything, much the most interest centred in his statement that while he could not say that the total number of stockholders in the trust was fifty-two at the time the stock of the trust was introduced into Wall Street, he now estimated that the number of stockholders had risen to about nine thousand. Other estimates have it that the number is over thirteen thousand. This would indicate a rather surprising disposition upon the part of Sugar Trust insiders to let the public into a good thing. The testimony of Monday suggested that the Directors of the trust do not themselves hold a majority of the stock of the company. That stock consists of about 740,000 shares, and according to Wall Street's belief hardly 10 per cent. of it is now held outright by members of the Board of Directors.

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Some of the Directors, within the last month or two, have constructively enlarged their holdings by going into a bull pool which some Stock Exchange speculators are now manipulating. But that sort of ownership is of course only temporary, being closed as soon as the market can be properly scalped.

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Much as is heard of sensational developments that may come when the Sugar Trust inquiry is resumed at the end of this week, however, there is in Wall Street more lively anticipation of results that may follow inquisition into the affairs of the Tobacco Trust. That trust has, even in Wall Street, especial discredit. It has been run with no other object so conspicuous apparently as a desire to fleece speculators. Some of the performances of its manipulators would have driven Hungry Joe into blushing.

The old Whisky Trust in its reorganized shape may also have a bad hour or two if Mr. Lexow is inclined to insist upon an interesting line of questions. The remarkable efforts now being made to boost this particular trust may have an odd look if all the facts about the property are publicly disclosed.

But in the general abundance of trusts there is small chance for a choice in any quarter. All mysteries are dangerous.

The proper exposure of a few conspicuous blind pools cannot fail to have a salutary effect in the investment world, wholly apart from the other and important question as to whether the public, as consumers, may be benefited or damaged by such capital combinations.

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The grangers and the coal stocks cut relatively a small figure in yesterday's market. None of them changed more than fractionally, and chiefly such changes were advances.

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The most noticeable feature in the market now (just as it has been the most noticeable feature for a long time past) appears in the fact that the owners of securities have gotten over being scared by bugaboos. They have been confronted by so many miseries, have been threatened by so many scarecrows, that they seem to have reached the point where they are determined pluckily to hold on for the better times, (irrespective of current depressing factors,) which they believe to be close ahead.

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Government bonds were firm, with the only change in quotations an advance of ⅛ in the bid price for the 4s, 1907, coupon. The sales were $2,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112⅜; $10,000 do, registered, at 111⅝; $55,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 122⅜@122½, and $16,000 do, registered, at 122½.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf....	½	Manhattan	½
Brooklyn R. T.....	⅝	N. J. Central.....	⅝
Lake Shore.....	1¼		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sugar Refs....	1⅞	P. & Rdg. all in. pd.	⅞
Am. Tobacco	1⅞	P. & Rdg. 2d pf.	
Mo., K. & T. pf....	⅞	W. I.	1
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	½	U. S. Leather pf....	⅝
N. Y., C. & St. L.	½	U. S. Rubber.....	2
2d pf	2¾	U. S. Rubber pf.....	2

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Brook. Elev. 1st....	3	St. P. 1st W. & M.	
Brook. Elev. 2d.....	3	5s	1
Brook. R. T. 5s.....	1⅛	Union Pac. coll. tr.	
Union Elev. 1st.....	2½	notes	1

BONDS DECLINED.

Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s.	1¼	Plo., D. & E. 1st,	
Kan. Pac. con.....	1	Ev. Div.	1
Ohio. S. gen'l, t. r...	1	So. Pac., Ariz. 1st...	1
P. & Rdg. 1st pf, inc.	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $102,474,970; balances, $4,617,558; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $498,105.

Money on call in London, 1@1¼ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1⅝@1⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange very dull. Posted rates, $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.86½ for demand, $4.86¾ for cable transfers, and $4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1/16c premium.

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Regarding money market conditions, a Chicago banker writes:

"Bank clearings for the country show a gratifying increase, but the full details for the week have yet not been made up. The comparisons for the whole country, with the corresponding weeks of 1896, show an increase of about 12 per cent. Compared with 1895, the returns record a gain of 15 per cent., and the excess over 1894 is about 24 per cent. Money rates still have a downward tendency, and the accumulations at the money centres are reaching extraordinarily high figures. Several of the New York banks have reduced the interest rates for depositors of country banks to 1½ per cent., and call money is freely offered there at 2 per cent. The Chicago market is quoted at 5 per cent. for call and 6 per cent. for time loans, with some concessions in these figures to approved parties and on exceptional collateral."

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A Boston authority tersely sums up the local money market situation as follows:

"Money is plentiful; inquiry is light. Borrowers ask for concessions, and lenders grant them grudgingly. A shading of 4 per cent. for year money is reported. A bank President thinks 3¾ per cent. a possible, though exceptional, quotation. Two and one-half per cent. for four months can be quoted with more surety, and yet that rate is unusual. Easy money is predicted until midsummer, when the foreign trade, as affected by the new tariff, and the 1897 crops cause fresh demand for money."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅛, to 77¾, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 51⅝. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅜, to 97; New York Central, ⅛, to 96, and Reading, ⅛, to 13¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 57, Erie at 15⅛, Erie first preferred at 35½, and Atchison at 14⅞. British consols declined ⅛, to 112 9-16 for money and 112 11-16 for the account. The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 7,602,000 marks. In Paris rentes sold at 102f 50c and exchange on London at 25f 20c.

***

The London Statist, whose changed attitude toward American stocks has been here previously remarked, carries out its new bearishness by saying in the latest number received here:

"The American railway market remains extremely quiet. There is a disposition on the part of market operators to buy on the slightest hopeful signs. But, so far, traffic returns and reports as to the condition of trade in the United States are almost uniformly of an adverse character. The reported decision of the Republican leaders to abandon the task of currency reform is, perhaps, the most unsatisfactory feature.

"Although the election of Mr. McKinley has materially altered for the better the condition of things in the United States, the public must not jump to the conclusion that the improvement will be rapid. In just a month from now Mr. McKinley will be in office. In a few weeks more he will call an extra session of Congress to pass a tariff bill. While the bill is under discussion there will be disturbance of business, and, necessarily, some check to trade. Besides, it is rumored that Mr. McKinley will receive the votes of the silverite Senators. If he gives them anything tangible, there may be another wave of apprehension. It will be well, therefore, to be cautious until at least the tariff bill is introduced."

ONE WALL STREET STANDPOINT.

Apropos of the prevailing agitation of the trust question and of the present legislative inquiry into the methods and affairs of several corporations well known to Wall Street, Mr. John H. Davis of the Stock Exchange made yesterday some observations in speaking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mr. Davis said:

"This great clamor against trade combinations, against trusts, that is being met with on every side is one of the most mischievous and disturbing factors in the whole situation. From every quarter corporations are meeting with hostile opposition. The war against capital is being carried on in that way. It is a most unreasonable war; it is made up of most unjustifiable attacks; it is a war that must bring to the people themselves misery as long as it lasts.

"The great mass of people, the employed classes, have been taught to believe, during the past few years, that every corporation, every capitalist, every industrial combination, is a menace to their welfare and a danger that must be put down. That fallacy has been spread broadcast. A direct outcome of this false teaching was the free-silver movement which six months ago threatened to ruin the country. The people have listened to men whose arguments are almost socialistic, and have believed them. They have not looked at both sides of the question; they have not stopped to consider the great harm they are doing to their own interests by giving their aid to such a campaign against the corporate interests of the country.

"Every thoughtful man, every man who reasons, must know that without capital the wheels of industry would stop. Without the aid of money there would be no progress. Frighten the capitalist and make him timid, and you at once put before industry an almost insurmountable barrier. Legislate against him, attack him, overtax him, and make it unsafe for him to invest his money, and you at once take away all chance of industrial prosperity.

"The people must be taught this great truth. They must be brought to understand that in attacking capital they are taking bread from their own mouths. The employe must be shown the foolishness of attacking the man who gives him the opportunity to earn his living. Attacks upon capital are attacks upon individual welfare. They react upon those who make them. The idea that must be impressed upon the people is that the tendency of all this agitation is to restrict investment and to restrain the employment of idle money in legitimate business enterprises.

"Of all times, the present is the worst and most ill-advised for such a warfare against corporate interests. If there is any one thing more than another that is needed in this country just at the present time it is freedom of capital. After years of business depression, during which there has been a growing conservatism among moneyed men—a conservatism that has brought about the shrinkage in all lines of business; after we have just passed successfully through a great crisis the outcome of which has had the tendency of restoring to capital the greater part of its lost confidence, we are doing a great harm, we are undoing all of the good that should come from the overthrow of the silver heresy, by frightening off the very men whose co-operation is essential to any movement toward prosperity. Grave dangers lie in this war against money—dangers that are not realized by the people who make them; dangers that must be overcome if we are to have any of the general improvement that is hoped for.

"I do not wish to champion corporations, but I do contend that the people of the country should know of the harm they are doing themselves when they clamor loudly against corporations as they are doing now. That harm cannot be calculated. It is absolutely necessary for the welfare of the great mass of men that they should have the co-operation of capital. Without it they cannot hope to better their condition. They cannot hope to share in any improvement—there will be no improvement in which to share.

"The attacks against trade combinations which are being made by legislative bodies are, in my opinion, little more than plays to the galleries. The politicians recognize the popular dissatisfaction and understand the public's feelings against wealth. They further their own ends and make a bid for votes by legislating against the corporations and the capitalists.

"The bad effect of this is beyond calculation. I have had an instance of it only to-day. The representative of one of the largest Wall Street financial institutions brought to us nearly $100,000 of the bonds of a prominent industrial corporation and directed us to sell them. The bonds are gilt-edged, the company earns far more than the interest, and for some time past the present owner has held them, considering them a good investment. But this trust agitation has frightened the owners, and they have determined to get rid of all bonds of industrial corporations.

"I have heard several people say of late that they intend selling their interests in industrial companies and buying railroad bonds in their stead. They are afraid of future legislation against industrial concerns which will restrict their profits and cause a depreciation in the value of their securities. These men do not seem to understand that if such is to be the case, and industrial concerns are to be made the targets of special legislation, the transfer of investments from them to railroad securities is only jumping from the frying pan into the fire, for without industrial activity there would be no railroad traffic. To restrict the country's industry must necessarily mean restriction on every line of business and trade. Such legislation would affect railroad earnings just as much as those of industrial corporations.

"There can be no doubt that the popular clamor against organized capital has been a great influence against a business improvement since the election. There can be no doubt that capitalists are holding back. They are not exposing themselves to unwarranted and unjustifiable attacks. No blame attaches on that account. The fault lies with the people themselves in their false understanding of the whole question. They are doing themselves serious injury by their actions. We must have a freedom of money. We must allow capital to lend its aid to enterprise before we can hope to have prosperity. At this time particularly the country and its people are in a position where they need the backing and the aid which only money can give. There is no warrant, there is no reason, in these blows aimed at the corporate interests of the country. They can do nothing but harm, and the greater part of that harm will fall on the people themselves."

COAL TRADE FACTS.

In its current review of trade conditions The Coal Trade Journal to-day will say:

"Anthracite trade keeps on in a fair sort of fashion and there is coal being sold, but the trade at large feels the effect of the plentiful supply turned out during last year. This state of affairs, plus the rather moderate weather, has been the cause of the dullness which is noted in trade circles. It will be well, if we are to have any agreement for the current year, that some action be taken in that direction at an early date; it is difficult to separate the business from its speculative or Wall Street influences however. On its true basis of producing a commodity that is needed, to a certain extent, there is no reason why the anthracite coal trade should not prove profitable to the persons engaged therein, without making a price for the coal that would drive away customers.

"Soft coal war at the East is about over, for the reason that the tonnage placed at the cut-throat prices is enough for all needs as establishing a basis, (it is said to equal 3,000,000 tons,) if it does not fill the bill so far as quantity required may be concerned. There are some people who 'have had enough,' and are trying to hold for a better figure than the low rates named heretofore, but even some of the smaller producers are willing to book orders at the price. There has been a great skirmishing for tonnage on the part of some producers, and the smallest order seems to have been taken at the same price as the largest. It is absurd to talk about a combine this year, much as some of the culprits would like to have one, now that orders have been scooped, and the possibility of any future agreement being made is very dim indeed. That the Pennsylvania Railroad does not intend to enter a combination for 1897 is shown by its action in reducing freight rates from $1.28 to $1 per ton for a haul of almost 300 miles. This is practically down to the basis of 1894.

"At the Eastward trade in anthracite is not active, for, as has been well known, the larger retail dealers have all the stock necessary to carry them along for the next sixty days. Soft coal has been active, because any one who was likely to need a supply this year was canvassed, and buyers have had everything their own way. The New England manufacturer is once more getting the cheapest fuel in the world of any kind. There has been a clearing of the sky during the past week in the way of cut rates, and open quotations are now likely to be: George's Creek, Pocahontas, and New River, $2, free on board, and the Pennsylvania coals from $1.60 to $1.80, free on board, according to quality."

LEHIGH VALLEY TROUBLES.

Lehigh Valley stock was yesterday the feature of the Philadelphia market. The stock fluctuated wildly and attracted considerable attention in Wall Street, even though it is not dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange. On comparatively small transactions the price dropped from 28 (the Philadelphia price on a basis of $50 par) to 25⅝.

Rumors as to the cause of the decline were many. It was said that the troubles among the company's managers were assuming dangerous proportions, and that there was likely to be some sort of a contest among the stockholders which would probably lead to legal complications. There was also gossip about poor business and bookkeeping methods of questionable character.

During the day the New York News Bureau sent out the following bulletin to Wall Street in the shape of a Philadelphia special dispatch:

"President Wilbur of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, being asked for an explanation of the decline in the stock, replied that the cause was unknown to him, as there was nothing whatever in the financial condition of the company or its business to occasion it. The company has ample funds and ample resources, and no claims of any kind are pressing on it."

Other officers of the company also denied that there were any tangible reasons for the decline in the stock.

It has been known for some time that important Philadelphia interests have become discouraged with what they allege to be bad management of the company, and it has many times been rumored that a combination of these interests was being formed in opposition to the present administration of the company. It is, however, generally believed that the present bad condition of the anthracite coal trade is the real reason for the present decline in Lehigh Valley.

EDISON ELECTRIC OF NEW YORK.

In making his annual report to the stockholders of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York, President Spencer Trask says, in part:

"In presenting the figures for the past year, your Directors have to note a continued increase in the business and prosperity of your company.

"During the year, the high tension companies whose stock and securities, with the sole exception of $32,000 Manhattan bonds, have now been acquired by your company, their cost being included within its capitalization, have been brought into close working relation with your company, and the combined results are therefore given for the year ending Dec. 31, 1896, in comparison with like figures for the previous year, as closely as they can be arranged for comparison:

	1896.	Increase Over 1895.
Gross earnings.....	$2,247,437.83	$246,581.90
Operating, general expenses, and taxes	1,167,230.89	102,105.79
Net earnings.....	1,080,156.94	144,476.11
Interest on bonds..	324,900.00	46,208.35
Balance applicable to dividends.....	755,256.94	98,267.76
Dividends, 6 p'r c't.	476,280.00	
Surplus	278,976.94	98,267.76
Allowance for depreciation	120,000.00	20,000.00
Balance	158,876.94	78,267.76
Capital stock.....	$7,938,000.00	
Bonded debt	6,494,000.00	

"The combined station earnings show an increase in gross of 11 per cent., and in net of 18 per cent. The ratio of operating expenses, including both station and general expenses, but not depreciation charges, to gross station earnings, is 52 per cent., as against 55¾ per cent. for the previous year.

"The concentration in the larger stations and the increased operating economies, conjoined with the large extension of business in the past year, have resulted in a considerable decrease in the cost of current. Your Directors are giving careful consideration to a revision of the company's prices which, by reducing the cost of current to the consumer, whever practicable, will encourage further increase of the company's business.

"At the desire of the city authorities, your company has extended its proposals for city lighting, confining its bids, however, to streets in which Edison mains are already laid. The Fifth Avenue system of lighting will be extended to other main thoroughfares, and the development of the inclosed arc lamp has made it practicable for the company to offer to the city a less costly form of lighting, which has been adopted for other streets. Your company has pursued the policy of making a price for city lighting below the average cost of current, recognizing both that the city is entitled to the best possible rates from a corporation which enjoys the privileges of the streets, and that the long-hour demand of city lighting comes in part during the hours in which there is otherwise small demand upon station equipment.

"The high-tension properties owned by your company have been effectively reorganized during the past year, and these changes have made possible an increase in operating economies and an improvement in service from the high tension system. These properties are now on a sound business basis, which promises satisfactory return on your investments in them."

President Trask's report also shows that the company's combined installations on the combined systems, reduced to a sixteen-candle power basis, are 613,991, as against 483,605 at the end of 1895, an increase of 130,386, or about 27 per cent.

THE "CLOVER LEAF" ROAD.

A decision has been handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals sitting at Cincinnati, Ohio, which adds a new phase to the prolonged Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad litigation. The preferred stockholders of the company were denied by the court below the right of intervention in the action which they sought for the purpose of establishing their rights and attacking the validity of the first mortgage bonds. The decision of the appellate court reverses the court below. The property has been in the hands of a receiver since May, 1893.

Corporation Elections.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company.—Directors—A. A. H. Boissevain, R. R. Bowker, C. H. Coster, Charles E. Crowell, R. Fulton Cutting, Thomas A. Edison, W. E. Glyn, Arthur Curtiss James, D. O. Mills, George Foster Peabody, W. A. Read, F. S. Smithers, and Spencer Trask.

Old Dominion Steamship Company.—Directors—R. C. Hoffman, H. A. Bourne, F. J. Kimball, C. P. Huntington, C. P. Fischer, William Rowland, W. L. Guillaudeu, C. C. Stockley, and J. W. Causey. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were elected: H. A. Bourne, President; W. L. Guillaudeu, Vice President and Traffic Manager; E. R. Johnston, Secretary; J. H. Cooper, Treasurer, and C. G. Ahlstrom, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

—SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Directors, William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, and John D. Crimmins. Mr. Crimmins succeeded George S. Hart as President.

—SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Directors all re-elected, with the exception of Frederick Cromwell, who fills the vacancy created by the death of George N. Curtis.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The feature in the outside security market yesterday was the change in the sentiment regarding both surface and elevated railroad securities of Brooklyn, caused by the report of expert engineers regarding the practicability of running trolley cars and elevated trains over the East River Bridge. The same cause was responsible for a better feeling in Third Avenue Cable stock, which rallied to 156½. Kings County Traction rose to 42 bid, with no stock offering under 44. The 5 per cent. bonds of Nassau Electric, which controls Kings County, closed at 94 bid. It is more than agreeable to patient stock and bond holders in Brooklyn roads to get news of this character.

Quotations yesterday for outside securities were as follows:

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.....	197	205
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st.....	105	--
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d..	106	--
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	115	117½
Broadway Surface 2d.....	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	172	173
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s.....	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	3	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s....	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s.....	103½	105
Buffalo Street Railway stock.....	73½	75
Buffalo Street Railway 1st.....	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River.....	152	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s....	112	114
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.....	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st...	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d...	57	63
Kings County Traction.....	41½	43½
Ninth Avenue Railroad.....	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s.....	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. stock.....	148	153
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s.....	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock.....	193	200
Third Avenue Railroad.....	155	157
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)....	104	107
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20	21
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.....	95½	97½

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	57½	58½
Hoboken Ferry 5s.....	94	96
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock.....	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s.....	90	92
N. Y. & E. R. stock.....	58	60
Union Ferry stock	59	60
Union Ferry 5s	101	103

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s.....	91	93
Indianapolis Gas stock	130	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s.....	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock.	62	64½
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s.....	75	76½

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Columbus Gas	72	74
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J....	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey....	17	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock.	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	100	103
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.....	198	203
Grand Rapids Gas stock	60	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89½	90¼
Mutual Gas Co. of New York.....	220	225
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock..	45¼	46
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf....	75	76½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st....	104⅝	105
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols.....	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York.....	80	82
Standard Gas pf., New York.....	106½	108½
Standard Gas 1st, New York.....	110	114
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee.....	59	61½
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee..	89	90½

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'.....	30	30½
Barney & Smith common.....	9	12
Celluloid Company stock.....	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.....	25	30
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf....	72½	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds..	98	100
Journeay & Burnham.....	...	36
Journeay & Burnham pf.....	80	90
Lorillard Company pf.....	102	103½
Michigan Peninsular Car.....	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.....	50	51½
Michigan Peninsular C. 5 p. c. bonds	80	90
New York Air Brake Company	17½	19½
New York Biscuit Company 6s.....	104	106
Nicaragua Canal Con. (n.).....	4	8
Pennsylvania Coal	225	240
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.....	59	61
Standard Oil Trust.....	275	277
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf.....	30	40
Union Typewriter	6½	8½
Union Typewriter 1st.....	85	89
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	71	74
Wagner Car Company	156½	157½
Worthington Pump pf.....	81	84

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit.....	96	99
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip.....	101	--
Central & South American Tel.....	119½	121
Commercial Cable stock.....	165	170
Hudson R. Tel. stock	60	64
Iron Steamboat.....	3	5
Iron Steamboat 6s.....	60	66
Madison Square Garden stock.....	7	12
†Madison Square Garden 2d.....	70	73½
New York & New Jersey Tel.....	124	126
New York Loan & Imp. stock.....	45	--
Northwestern Telegraph Company....	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company.	97½	99
Pittsburg-Shenango Railroad stock..	16½	17¼
Trow Directory pf.....	32½	35

†Ex Nov., '96, coupon. *Ex dividend.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Bavarian-Star
Brewing Company.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BREWING COMPANY AND THE THIRD MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS AND MERCHANDISE CREDITORS OF THE BAVARIAN-STAR BREWING COMPANY:

The Committee acting under the Agreement of August 1st, 1896, and in performance of the duty thereby imposed, has formulated and filed with the Central Trust Company a Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of the Company, copies of which may be had on application to the Central Trust Company.

CONDENSED PLAN.

Participation under the plan is dependent:

(a) As to the depositors of securities under the Agreement of August 1st, 1896, by the failure to withdraw on or before February 23d, 1897, and by the payment of the assessments hereinafter prescribed.

(b) As to all others, by the deposit of their claims, vouchers, or securities with the Trust Company on or before the 9th day of February, 1897, and by the payment to the Trust Company at the time of such deposit of

$100 per $1,000 of Bonds.

No claims of creditors will be received unless accompanied by sworn proof of the claim, and an assignment thereof to the Committee in the form to be prescribed by the latter, and no securities will be received on deposit unless in negotiable form. Bonds must carry all unpaid coupons unless the Committee otherwise directs.

The purchase of the property, if made, is to be in the interest of the depositing security holders only. Such property is to be transferred to a new Company, which will authorize the following securities:

1. $400,000 of 4½% 10-year First Mortgage Gold Bonds, with the option to the Company to redeem the whole or any part of the issue at any time after two years at par with interest.
Certain rights of purchase at appraised values are reserved to the Trustee by the Agreement.
2. $300,000 of 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock, and
3. $900,000 of Common Stock.

The Committee is empowered to purchase securities of the existing Company, and to borrow money for the purposes of the reorganization, or for the new Company, and to obligate the latter therefor.

The holders of the present Third Mortgage Bonds of the Company will be required to pay an assessment of 20 per cent. of the par value of the bonds, for which assessment they will receive preferred stock of the new Company at par. This assessment, amounting to about $180,000, has been underwritten.

The Bondholders paying this assessment will be entitled to common stock of the new Company at par for 50 per cent. of the face value of their Bonds without interest.

The Second Mortgage Bondholders to the outstanding amount of $200,000 will receive 60 per cent. of the face value of their bonds without interest in preferred stock of the new Company at par, which will absorb the balance of $120,000 of the $300,000 of Preferred Stock.

The Manager of the present Company has entered into a contract of employment with the Committee on behalf of the new Company for five years, with the option to the Company of a further term of five years, and is to receive $450,000 of Common Stock of the new Company upon certain conditions set forth in the Agreement, which has been deposited with the Trust Company for the inspection of the security-holders.

The Committee have found it impracticable to provide for any other of the holders of Common Stock. Such of them as have deposited their certificates of stock are herewith requested to withdraw the same.

The payment of assessments by the depositors of the Third Mortgage Bonds must be made at the office of the Central Trust Company as follows:

$100 per $1,000 of Bonds at the time of the deposit of said bonds, which shall not be later than February 9th, as to those who have not already deposited their bonds.
The Bondholders who have deposited under the Agreement of August 1st, 1896, shall make such payment on or before the 23d day of February, 1897.

$100 thereof, being the second installment, shall be paid on the 3d day of March, 1897.

The money provided for under this plan is to be devoted, after payment of receivers' fees, underwriting charges, expenses of foreclosure and of the reorganization, as foll

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

To the holders of certificates of deposit for STOCK of the ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after February 3, 1897, holders of certificates of deposit of the Guaranty Trust Company (formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company) issued for stock of the ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY, may exchange their New York, London, and Amsterdam certificates at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 59 CEDAR STREET, New York, and their Boston certificates at the office of the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston, for the common and preferred stock of the new company to which they are entitled under the Plan of Reorganization.

Holders of such certificates are entitled upon surrender thereof to receive shares of the common stock of the new company to the amount of the shares of the old company represented by their certificates, and in addition thereto one-tenth of that amount in preferred stock of the new company. Holders of certificates entitled to fractions of preferred stock may sell such fractions to the Trust Company to which their certificates are surrendered or may buy from it such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire share. The price of fractions will be based on the closing quotations at the New York Stock Exchange of the day previous. It will be understood that parties forwarding certificates by mail desire to sell any fraction of share to which they may be entitled, unless they instruct to the contrary.

Holders forwarding certificates by mail are requested to state whether they desire the new securities sent to them by mail or by express at their expense. All certificates must be indorsed in blank, and if stock is requested in any name other than that appearing on the face of the certificate, its assignment must be attested by some party satisfactory to the Trust Company, or must be acknowledged before a notary public.

One hundred schedules per diem will be exchanged at each depositary.

The transfer books for certificates of deposit will close permanently on this date.

New York, February 2, 1897.

Guaranty Trust Co.

NO. 59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

$550,000
First Mortgage Preference
5% FIFTY YEAR GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Georgia & Alabama Railway

Principal and Interest payable in Gold.

Due October 1st, 1945, but redeemable after October 1st, 1900, at the option of the Company, at 105 per cent. and interest.

Mortgage limited to $4,000,000 at the rate of $6,500 per mile of completed and equipped road.

Amount the Bonds outstanding $2,230,000.

Net earnings of the Company, SIX MONTHS to Dec. 31st, 1896, $148,856.

ANNUAL interest charge on $2,230,000 First Mortgage Preference Bonds outstanding, $111,500.

WE OFFER THE BONDS FOR SALE AT 102½% AND INTEREST AND RECOMMEND THEM AS AN EXCELLENT SECURITY.

Circular, with full particulars, and containing a report by the President of the Company and copies of the mortgage, may be had on application.

Maitland, Coppell & Co.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1897.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE 5s OF 1926;
WHEELING DIVISION FIRST MORTGAGE 5s OF 1928;
WHEELING EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT 5s OF 1930;
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4s OF 992;
TOLEDO BELT RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS;
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK;
ALSO
WHEELING, LAKE ERIE & PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS.

Holders of any of the above named securities are requested to communicate immediately with the undersigned,

DICK BROS. & CO.,
30 Broad St., New York.
423 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

New York, Feb. 5th, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 17th day of March, 1897, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen Directors for the ensuing two years.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, February 17th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Thursday, March 18th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.

No. 7 Nassau St., New York, Feb. 2, 1897.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, at Tracy City, Grundy County, Tenn., on TUESDAY, March 9, 1897, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Feb. 16, and opened on Wednesday, March 10, 1897.

ANDREW M. ADGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
The New York Fire Insurance Company.
New York, Jan. 27, 1897.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1897. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

CHAS. A. HULL, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1897.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New Yorker Staats Zeitung for election of Trustees for the next year, and all other business, will take place on Monday, March 8, 1897, at 9 o'clock A. M., in the office of The New Yorker Staats Zeitung.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the National Press Intelligence Company for the election of Directors will take place at the office of the company, 32 Park Place, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1897, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Transfer books will close Feb. 12 and open Feb. 19.

JOHN T. DE BELL, Secretary.

Dated New York, Feb. 1, 1897.

FEB. 4, 1897.

The second annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nicaragua Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held Thursday, Feb. 18, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, No. 54 Broad St., in the City of New York.

J. W. MILLER, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN INstitute, Feb. 11, at 115 West 38th St. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. Dr. Louis H. Laudy, Sec.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

400 shs. Washington Water Power Co. of Spokane, Wash., (Hypd.)
(By order of Trustee.)

Pew No. 59, Centre Aisle, Church of the Saviour, First Unitarian Congregational Society of B'klyn.
(By order of Administrator.)

1 share New York Society Library.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

$22,000 Missouri Pacific Ry. Co., 1st Collateral Mtge. 5s, 1920, (Hypd.)

$2,000 Wabash R. R. Co. Deb. 6s, Series B, 1939, (Hypd.)

$10,000 Wheeling Bridge & Terminal Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6s Gold 1932, (Hypd.)

$37,000 Wheeling Bridge & Terminal Ry. Co., 2d Mtge. 6s Gold 1940 (Hypd.)

500 shs. Southern Railway, common, (Hypd.)

200 shs. Erie R'way Co. 2d Pref., (Hypd.)

200 shs. Wabash R'way, common, (Hypd.)

200 shs. North American Co., (Hypd.)

20 shs. Mount Morris Bank, (Hypd.)

10 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.

10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.

19 shs. Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room.

25 shs. Fire-Assur. R. E. Title Guar. & Trust Co.

7 shs. N. Y., Lackawanna & Western R. R.

1 sh. Chemical Natl. Bank.

150 shs. 2d Ave. R. R. Co.

22 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.

23 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.

25 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.

50 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.

$10,000 Newburgh Electric Ry. Co. 1st 6s, 1944.

$2,000 Colonial Club of N. Y. 2d Mtge. 6s, 1911.

$37,000 Atlantic Coast Electric R. R. 1st 5s, 1945.

15 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gas Co.

10 shs. Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.

5,000 shs. Rico-Aspen Cons. Mining Co. of Col.

5,000 shs. Rico-Aspen Cons. Mining Co. of Col.

50 shs. Kings County Fire Ins. Co.

100 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.

5 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.

2 shs. Trow Directory Printing & Bookbinding pf.

20 shs. Hyson Reals Hotel Co., (Trust Co. Certf.)

100 shs. Metropolitan Iron Land Co.

108 shs. West Side Construction Co.

$10,000 Note of Sheffield & Birmingham Const. Co.

16 shs. Pecos Valley Ry. Co.

$18,000 Pecos Valley Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.

1,100 shs. Findley, Ft. Wayne & West. R. R. Co.

$24,911.82 claim against C. G. Patterson.

$600 claim against C. W. Leavitt.

10 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.

25 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.

100 shs. Hocking Valley R. R. prefd.

$10,000 Haverstraw (N. Y.) Light & Fuel Gas Co. 1st 6s.

$10,000 Haverstraw (N. Y.) Light & Fuel Gas Co. stock.

100 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.

175 shs. New York Biscuit Co.

$10,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. (Extn. & Coll.) 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1934.

PETER F. MEYER Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY PETER F. MEYER & CO.,
TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1897,
at 12:30 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

By order of
Spencer Trask and Miles M. O'Brien, Esqrs., as Receivers of the Murray Hill Bank.

$6,000 Mt. Morris Electric Light 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds.

$33,000 Mt. Morris Electric Light 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds.

$9,000 Mt. Morris Electric Light 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds.

398 shares East Side Fireproof Stable and Storage Co., $100 each.

200 shares Broadway Bank, $25 each.

83 shares Murray Hill Bank, $50 each.

10 Reorganization Certificates of Deposit of 6 per cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bond, New York & Perry Coal and Iron Co., coupon maturing April 1st, 1893, and subsequent coupons thereto attached.

30 shares German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company.

20 shares Pyrogravure Wood Company, $100 per share.

10 shares New York Carbon Company, $100 per share.

6 shares Arizona Telegraph Company 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds, 6 per cent., due Jan. 1, 1901, with coupons maturing July 1, '93, and subsequent coupons attached, $500 each.

30 shares Adirondack Timber Company, $50 per share.

Reorganization Certificates of Deposit of the Central Trust Co., representing $56,400 of 3d Mortgage Bonds of the Bavarian Star Brewing Co.

DIVIDENDS.

181st DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New York, January 26, 1897.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. (4%) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Wednesday, February 10, to stockholders of record on February 1, 1897.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

Saint Paul & Duluth Railroad Co.

32 Nassau Street, New York, Feb. 2, 1897.

A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½ per cent.) on the preferred stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after March 1, 1897. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Saturday, February 6, 1897, and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1897.

PIERRE JAY, Assistant Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MR. Charles S. La Vake retired on January 1st, 1897, from the firm of Jas. G. Johnson & Co. of the City of New York. The business of said firm will be continued as heretofore by the remaining members of said firm, under the same style and firm name, at their present place of business, and the affairs of said firm will be liquidated by the said Jas. G. Johnson & Co.

JAMES G. JOHNSON.
THOMAS J. COLTON.
JAMES M. BINGHAM.

February 1st, 1897.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
COLORADO MIDLAND—			
Mileage	350	350	350
Month of Jan.....	$128,708	$151,630	$114,926
OHIO SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	226	226	226
Month of Jan.....	$42,924	$66,518	$66,120
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	651	651	643
4th week Jan.....	$53,200	$63,200	$70,800
Month of Jan.....	211,300	196,200	217,200
From July 1.....	1,882,436	2,019,715	2,006,900
NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD for quarter ended Dec. 31—			
	1896.	1895.	1894.
Gross earnings...	7,384,077	7,807,433	7,142,664
Op. expenses.....	4,983,553	6,019,533	4,911,205
Net earnings.....	2,401,124	1,787,900	2,231,459
Other income.....	190,498	170,987	127,933
Total income.....	2,591,622	1,958,887	2,359,392
Fixed charges.....	1,579,672	1,845,877	1,398,003
Surplus	1,011,951	113,010	961,389
From July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings...	15,277,009	16,129,088	14,379,679
Op. expenses.....	10,054,064	11,043,486	9,396,921
Net earnings.....	5,223,545	5,086,202	4,982,758
Other income.....	300,523	234,532	160,595
Total income.....	5,524,068	5,320,734	5,143,353
Charges	3,143,342	3,419,211	2,776,457
Surplus	2,380,726	1,901,523	2,356,896

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange the following securities:

10 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 534.

25 shares Tradesmen's National Bank, $40 each, 85.

10 shares the Crystal Water Company of Edgewater, $100 each, 6½.

20 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 531 and 531½.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $6,847,861, against $7,521,968 in the preceding week and $8,127,242 in the corresponding week of last year. Total exports since Jan. 1, $40,026,296, against $41,888,365 in the corresponding period of last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—J. P. Morgan & Co., and Blake Brothers & Co. offer at 109 and accrued interest $3,000,000 State of Massachusetts 3½ per cent. gold bonds "Metropolitan Water Loan," due July 1935, secured by sinking fund.

—The Third Avenue Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of $2.25 per share on the capital stock of the company, payable Feb. 26, to stockholders of record Feb. 18.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
54½	56	250	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	55	55	55	55	+ ½
110	112	5	American Express	110½	110½	110½	110½	.....
13½	13¾	2,105	American Spirits Mfg.	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
32⅞	32⅞	210	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	32½	32½	32½	32½	.....
113¼	113⅝	47,527	American Sugar Refs.	113⅜	113¾	111⅝	111⅝	—1⅝
101⅜	102⅛	600	Am. Sugar Refs. pf....	102	102¼	102	102¼	— ⅛
69¼	69⅞	14,648	American Tobacco.....	70⅛	71⅜	69⅝	69⅞	—1⅜
25¼	27	4	Ann Arbor pf.....	25	25	25	25	.....
14½	14⅝	237	At., T. & S.F.,all in.pd.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
24¼	24⅜	2,846	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	24⅜	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
12	12¼	222	At., T. & S. F., new..	12⅜	12½	12¼	12¼	.....
⅛	¼	100	At. Pacific.....	¼	¼	¼	¼	.....
11	11¼	210	Bay State Gas.....	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
20⅞	21	1,015	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	20	20⅞	20	20⅞	+ ⅝
44½	45½	450	Canada Southern.....	45	45	45	45	.....
17¼	17½	200	Chesapeake & Ohio...	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
74⅜	74½	8,200	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	74⅜	74⅝	74⅜	74⅝	+ ⅛
77¼	77½	1,910	Chicago Gas.....	77⅛	77⅜	77	77¼	+ ⅛
75¾	75⅞	6,950	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	75½	76	75⅜	75⅝	+ ¼
132¾	133¼	163	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	133	133	133	133	.....
103⅜	103⅞	435	Chicago & Northw....	104⅛	104¼	103¾	103¾	— ⅛
153½	..	33	Chicago & Northw. pf.	153	153	153	153	.....
67⅜	67½	1,180	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	67¼	67⅝	67¼	67⅝	+ ⅜
27	27½	100	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
9¾	10	600	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	10	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
40	40	10	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf..	35	35	35	35	.....
147½	148½	100	Consolidated Gas Co.	147½	147½	147½	147½	—1
107⅝	107⅞	1,371	Delaware & Hudson...	107½	108⅛	107½	107⅝	— ⅜
152¼	153	200	Del., Lack. & West...	152½	152¼	152¼	152¾	.....
101½	105½	20	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	101½	104½	104½	101½	.....
..	..	50	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	97	97	97	97	.....
35⅛	35¼	2,416	General Electric.....	35	35½	35	35	— ⅛
91½	92½	20	Illinois Central.....	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	.....
33½	35	600	Illinois Steel Co.....	33¼	34	32½	34	.....
23	24	300	Laclede Gas.....	23⅜	23⅜	23½	23½	.....
154	..	590	Lake Shore.....	153⅜	154¼	153¾	154¼	+1¼
46	49	20	Long Island.....	48	48	48	48	.....
50	50¼	3,050	Louisville & Nashvil'e.	50	50⅜	49⅝	50⅛	+ ⅜
89½	89¾	1,959	Manhattan Con.....	89¼	90¼	89¼	89½	+ ⅛
107	107⅜	100	Metropolitan Traction.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ¼
13¾	14	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas...	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	.....
29½	29⅞	900	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	30½	30½	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
22	22½	540	Missouri Pacific.....	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
89	89¾	21	National Lead Co. pf.	89¾	89¾	88¾	88¾	.....
4	7	39	National Starch.....	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
50	60	110	National Starch 1st pf.	55	55	55	55	.....
17	22	8	National Starch 2d pf.	15	15	15	15	.....
98¾	98⅞	300	New Jersey Central...	99½	99½	99	99	+ ⅝
93	93½	222	New York Central....	93½	93¾	93	93¾	.....
165	168	6	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	165	165	165	165	.....
11	12½	100	N. Y. Chi. & St. Louis.	11½	11½	11½	11½	—½
23⅜	24½	200	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	—2¾
4½	4¾	422	North American.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
14⅝	15	2,300	Northern Pacific.....	15	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
37⅜	37⅞	2,533	Northern Pacific pf...	37⅞	38⅛	37⅜	37⅜	.....
14¾	15¼	112	Ontario & Western...	15⅛	15⅛	14¾	14¾	.....
43½	44½	400	Pacific Mail Nav. pf....	44	44	44	44	.....
25	25⅜	125	Pacific Mail.....	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
2	2½	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	2¼	2½	2¼	2½	.....
5	8	6	Peoria & Eastern.....	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
25	25¼	10,049	P. & R., all in. pd....	25⅞	25⅞	25	25	— ⅛
30	31½	200	P. & R. 2d pf., w. iss.	31	31	31	31	—1
154	156	25	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	155	155	154½	155	.....
117	118	50	Reading 1st pf.....	118	118	118	118	.....
5¼	5½	100	St. L. & San Fran....	5⅜	5⅜	5¾	5¾	.....
39	40½	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
15⅛	15½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
3⅜	4	100	St. Louis Southw.....	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
15	15½	280	Southern Pacific.....	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	.....
9	9¼	1,520	Southern Railway.....	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	.....
28	28¼	1,400	Southern Railway pf..	28¼	28¼	28	28⅛	.....
10⅝	10⅞	120	Standard R. & T.....	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	.....
28⅞	29	800	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	29	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
9½	9½	10	Texas Pacific.....	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
6⅞	7	740	Union Pacific.....	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
36	40	15	United States Express.	37	37	37	37	—1
8¼	8¾	100	United States Leather.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
58⅞	59⅛	4,189	U. S. Leather pf.....	59¼	59⅝	58⅝	59	— ⅝
20	21	1,204	United States Rubber.	20⅞	20⅞	19⅞	20	—2
72	73¼	974	U. S. Rubber pf.....	74	74	72½	73	—2
15¾	15⅞	100	Wabash pf.....	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	.....
82½	83	643	Western Union Tel....	82¾	83	82¼	82½	— ⅛
2¼	2¼	28	Wheeling & Lake Erie	2½	2½	2½	2½	.....
9⅝	12	28	Wheeling & L. E. pf..	9½	9½	9½	9½	.....
Sales.....		132,127						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Alb & Sus con 6s
5,000 118
Am. Cotton Oil Co 8s
5,000 ..... 106½
Am Spirits M Co 6s
1,000 80
1,000 ..... 79¾
4,000 ..... 79⅝
6,000 ..... 79¾
10,000 ..... 79¾
2,000 ..... 79⅞
57,000 80
16,000 ..... 80¼
7,000 ..... 80⅜
33,000 ..... 80¼
5,000 ..... 80⅝
3,000 ..... 80⅛
5,000 80
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 79½
12,000 ..... 79¾
At, T & S F gen 4s
8,000 ..... 82¼
1,000c 82⅜
24,000 ..... 82⅜
265,000 ..... 82½
10,000 ..... 82⅜
Adjustment 4s
5,000 48
At & Pac gtd 4s, certfs of deposit
6,000 ..... 52⅜
Austin & N W 1st
10,000 ..... 83½
Brooklyn Elev 1st
5,000 71
2,000 73
Brooklyn Elev 2d
2,000 44
7,000 45
Brooklyn R T 5s
3,000 79
20,000 ..... 79½
5,000 ..... 79⅝
2,000 80
5,000 ..... 79¼
8,000 ..... 79⅞
2,000 80
3,000 ..... 79⅞
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
11,000 ..... 108½
1,000 ..... 108⅝
Bur, C R & N 1st collat trust 5s
5,000 ..... 102½
Bur, C R & N 1st
500 106
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
10,000 ..... 91½
Cent of N J gen 5s reg
3,000 ..... 117¼
Cent Pac 6s, 1898
10,000s20F 101⅞
Cent Pac ext 5s
1,000 100
Ches & Ohio 1st, Series A
1,000 120
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
15,000 ..... 76½
Ches & Ohio con 5s
1,000 ..... 110¼
2,000 ..... 110½
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s
1,000 ..... 100¾
5,000 101
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
2,000 ..... 117½
Chi, B & Q, Nebraska ext 4s
5,000s20F 90⅛
25,000 ..... 90⅜
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
2,000 ..... 98⅞
Chi & Ind Coal 1st
1,000 ..... 100½
Chi Junc & Union Stock Yards col 5s
5,000 ..... 106½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
15,000 42
Chi & N W coup gold 7s
1,000 ..... 118¾
Chi & N W ext 4s
2,000 ..... 103¼
Chi & N W cons 7s
5,000 141
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
5,000 ..... 103¼
Chi, St L & N O 5s
5,000 121
Col, H V & T 5s
1,000 ..... 75½
8,000 75
Col & Ninth Av 1st
17,000 ..... 117½
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s
14,000 ..... 108¼
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 111½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
5,000 ..... 107¼
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st
10,000 ..... 90½
Erie 1st mortgage
2,000 109
Erie 4s prior bonds
35,000s20F 94¼
10,000 ..... 94¼
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
5,000 96
Int & Gt Nor 3d
5,000 29
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
22,000 ..... 75½
5,000 ..... 75¾
10,000 ..... 75⅝
15,000 ..... 75¾
5,000 ..... 75⅛
16,000 75
Kentucky Cent 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 85¼
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
4,000 94
L E & W 1st 5s
5,000s20F 115
1,000 115
L E & W 2d 5s
10,000 101
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
34,000 ..... 117½
Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 1st
5,000 ..... 119¾
L, N A & C cons, Trust Co certfs
1,000 85
Metropolitan Elev 1st
1,000 ..... 118⅜
Mich Cent 5s, 1902
1,000 107
Mil & St Paul, Wis & Min Div
1,000 112
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
1,000 ..... 98¾
8,000s20F 99
2,000 99
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
28,000 84
25,000 ..... 84⅛
7,000 ..... 84¼
Mo, K & T 2d
2,000 ..... 59½
2,000 ..... 59⅛
3,000 59
15,000 ..... 59¼
8,000 59
Mo, K & T of T 5s
3,000 79
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
3,000 ..... 67½
Nash, C & St L con
4,000 102
Nat Starch M Co 1st
1,000 ..... 101½
N Y Cent deb 5s
20,000 ..... 108¼
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
24,000 ..... 93¼
11,000 ..... 93½
13,000 ..... 93¾
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
21,000 ..... 55½
2,500 ..... 55½
71,000 ..... 55⅝
15,000 ..... 55½
500 55
20,000 ..... 55⅜
500 ..... 55½
54,000 ..... 55½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
10,000 ..... 87½
1,000 ..... 87⅝
23,000 ..... 87½
8,000 ..... 87⅝
20,000 ..... 87⅝
40,000 ..... 87⅝
40,000 ..... 87⅜
20,000 ..... 87⅝
Nor Pac 1st 6s
1,000 ..... 115¼
Nor Pac 1st reg
5,000s20F 115
Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
5,000 60
Nor Pac & Mon 1st, J P M & Co certfs
18,000 ..... 46¼
Ohio Southern G M 4s, Trust Co certfs
1,000 14
Oregon R & N 4s
4,000 84
6,000 ..... 83¾
Oregon Short Line 6s
17,000 116
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
76,000 ..... 76¼
Pac of Mo 1st 4s
1,000 101
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Evansville Div
8,000 106
10,000 105
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
5,000 ..... 45½
3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
15,000 ..... 31⅝
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
1,000 ..... 81¾
1,000 ..... 81⅞
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
2,000 ..... 99⅝
8,000 ..... 99½
1,000 ..... 102¾
Rich & Danv deb 5s, stamped
2,000 ..... 100¾
Rio Grande Western 1st
5,000 ..... 73¾
Rome, W & Og cons
2,000 120
St L & Iron Mount 2d
1,000 ..... 102¼
St L & S F G M 5s
2,000 ..... 98¼
St L & S F 4s
10,000 ..... 66½
St L & S F 2d, Class C
2,000 115
St P, M & M 1st
1,000 107
St P, M & M 1st, Montana ext 4s
7,000 ..... 90¼
St P & Nor Pac 6s
5,000 ..... 123¼
5,000 124
St P & Sioux City 1st
1,000 131
San An & Ar Pass 4s
21,000 ..... 57½
7,000 ..... 57¾
2,000 58
1,000 ..... 57¾
1,000 58
1,000 ..... 57¾
10,000 58
1,000 ..... 58¼
1,000 ..... 58½
8,000 ..... 57¾
So Pac of Ariz 1st
3,000 91
So Pac of N M 1st
10,000 ..... 104¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 89¼
1,000 ..... 89½
10,000 ..... 89¼
6,000 ..... 89⅝
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
4,000 ..... 86½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 89¼
2,000 89
3,000 ..... 88½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
5,000 ..... 21¼
2,000 ..... 21⅜
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
1,000 105
Union Elev 1st 6s
20,000 71
1,000 70
3,000 ..... 70½
Union Pac 1st, 1896, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
4,000s20F 102⅝
Union Pac 1st, 1898
20,000 ..... 104¾
Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
5,000s20F 103
Union Pac ext S F 8s
1,000 91
Union Pac gold 6s col trust notes
2,000 ..... 99½
17,000 100
5,000 ..... 100½
15,000 101
U P, D & G 1st
1,000 ..... 36¼
5,000 37
Utah Southern G M, Tr Co certfs
10,000 ..... 76¼
Wabash 1st 5s
51,000 107
West Shore gtd 4s
14,000 108
Registered
1,000 ..... 106½
500 ..... 106¾
5,000 ..... 106½
Western Pac bonds
1,000 ..... 101¼
W N Y & P gen
7,000 ..... 49½
West Union col trust 5s
3,000 ..... 106½
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ..... 39½
Total sales..... $1,930,500

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64¾@65¼. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾@51¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 499,083.69 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 29¾d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years:

Imports of gold from Jan. 1 to

77½c; No. 1 Northern, 75c; May No. 1 hard, 80c; No. 1 Northern, 77c; July No. 1 Northern, 77½c; September No. 1 Northern, 72½c

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 9.—Wheat opened quiet and weak; May opened at 76½c, rose to 77¾c, fell to 77½c, and closed at 77½c. Sample wheat firm and ¼c higher; No. 2 Northern, 71@77½c; No. 3 Spring, 73@75c.

Corn.

The market for corn was dull, with a rather heavy undertone; receipts for two days have been 1,827,000 bushels, slightly more than last week, and 1,200,000 bushels more than last year; exports have fallen off slightly, while the export demand is running on a very small scale; Bradstreet's available supply showed an increase the past week of 2,533,000 bushels, raising the total to the enormous figures of 33,251,000 bushels; futures closed quiet at ⅛c net loss; cash corn was quiet and easier; shippers took 72,000 bushels No. 2 on private terms; 2 cars of steamer sold at 28¾c delivered; No. 2 corn was quoted at February price, elevator; February closed at 28⅝c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Corn—Receipts fell 152 cars below the estimate, 480 arriving. Liverpool cables quoted ¼d decline. Withdrawals from store amounted to 79,000 bushels. Export clearances were liberal at 481,733 bushels. May corn opened at 24c, sold between 23¾c and 24¼c, closing at 24@24⅛c, ⅛c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was steady and unchanged. Receipts at principal Western points, 922,337 bushels; shipments, 385,990 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 400,965 bushels.

Oats.

Dealings in oats were small, with prices moving narrowly, closing quiet at unchanged prices for the day. Receipts have been heavy at the West, the arrivals for two days amounting to 1,280,000 bushels, a gain of 360,000 bushels over last week and of 660,000 bushels over last year. Bradstreet's available supply made a decrease in stocks the past week of 172,000 bushels, although the total is still heavy, tooting up 19,412,000 bushels. Cash oats were dull, with a little export demand reported. Sales were 69,000 bushels, including 22,000 bushels track and ungraded white, 21@30c, as to quality; 2,000 bushels rejected white, 21c; 25,000 bushels No. 2 white, clipped, private terms, export, via Boston; 20,000 bushels No. 2 clipped, private terms, export. No. 2 oats quoted 21¾c, elevator; No. 3 oats, 20½c; No. 2 white, 24c; No. 3 white, 22c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Oats—Like corn, oats were quite firm. The tone was derived from the former. Receipts were 102 cars more than expected, 592 arriving. There were no withdrawals from store. Exports were 50,452 bushels. May oats closed ¼@¼c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were easy and ¼c lower, closing steady.

Flour.

The flour market was steady. All grades were steadily held. Spring bakers' were scarce and wanted for local trade. Total transactions amounted to 14,175 pks, including 750 bbls Winter patents, $4.75@$5.10; 900 bbls straights, $4.45@$4.60; 300 bbls superfine, $3; 4,125 bbls city patents, $4.90@$5.15; 4,000 bbls city clears, $4.80@$4.90; 300 bbls city extra 1s, $3.65@$3.70; 250 bbls city fines, $3.15@$3.25; 2,750 bbls Spring patents, $4.30@$4.70, including fancy 850 bbls clears, $3.85@$3.95.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Flour was dull and steady; hard Spring wheat patents were quotable at $4.15@$4.40 in wood; soft wheat patents, $3.90@$4.10; hard wheat, bakers', $2.75@$3.25 in sacks; soft wheat, bakers', $3@$3.35; red dog, $1.20@$1.30 in sacks; Winter wheat, $4@$4.30 in wood; rye flour, $2.25@$2.45 in wood, $2@$2.20 in sacks.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—Market quiet; car lots, State, 41@42c; No. 2 Western, 40@40¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening of navigation. BARLEY—Market dull; feeding quoted 28¾@29½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, May; malting quoted 38@46c, as to quality. BUCKWHEAT—Market very dull; quoted 34@35c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, for prime State.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; spot quoted at $1.05@$1.20. RYE FLOUR—Steady; sales, 400 bbls at $2.65@$2.90. CORNMEAL—Quiet; sales, 300 bbls at $1.95; kiln-dried, $1.85@$1.95. BAG MEAL—Quiet; fine white, 75@78½c; fine yellow, 70@73c; coarse, 58@60c.

FEED—Dull; 40, 60, and 80-lb, 55@57½c; 100-lb, 62½@67½c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 50@52½c; hominy chop, 50@52½c; cotton-seed meal, 97½c@$1; oil meal, 97½c@$1.02½; city feed, 60@62½c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Rye was easy; business was light and scant interest was displayed; there was a gain of 42,126 bushels in the local supply; receipts were 20 cars; No. 2 on the regular market was quoted at 35c, and No. 3 at 34c; sample sales were at 35@36c for No. 2 and at 34c for No. 3; May sold at 37c; July was at 39c, nominal. Barley—Offerings were not large, but the supply was ample; receipts were 37 cars; poor to choice ranged from 23c to 33c; fancy, 34c to 35c. Timothy was easy; prime, cash, $2.72½, nominal; March sold at $2.72½; country lots, $2@$2.70; prime clover, $8.25, nominal.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Dull, unchanged. Sales, 100 bbls. Quoted: Mess, $8.25@$8.75; family, $9.25@$9.75; short clear, $8.50@$10. BEEF—Unchanged. Quoted: Extra mess, $7.50; family, $8.50@$10; packet, $8@$9. BEEF HAMS—Firm at $18. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; quoted at 5c for 160 lb and 4¾@5¼c for heavy to light. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies firm at 4¼@4¾c for 14 to 10 lb; pickled shoulders higher at 4⅞@5c; pickled hams steady at 8¼@8½c. LARD—Dull, but steady, closing at 3¼@3⅜c. STEARINE—Steady. Lard, 4¼@4¾c; oleo, 4@4¼c. LARD—Nominally steady. Sales, 250 tcs prime steam on private terms; closing at 3.95@4c; city, 3.85c; refined steady; South America, 4.60c; Continent, 4.25c; compound, 4@4¼c. Options closed at 4.17c nominal for May.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra india mess dull at 61s 3d; prime mess dull at 50s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 46s 3d; medium, dull at 40s. Hams, short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 39s. Bacon—Cumberland cut about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 26s; short rib, about 16 to 24 lb, steady at 25s; long cut, middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, steady at 25s; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, steady at 24s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, steady at 22s 6d; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 27s. Shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 26s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 20s. Cheese—American, finest, white and colored, firm at 39s. Tallow—Prime city dull at 18s.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Provisions—Grain being firmer and hogs quotably a shade higher, product was naturally influenced for strength by these speculative conditions. At the same time there was apathy to the trade and nothing remarkable happened. May pork closed 12½@15c higher; May lard, 5c higher; May ribs, 10c higher. Domestic and foreign markets were steady; receipts were fair and the shipments liberal. The cash market was fairly active and firm.

COFFEE.

The coffee market opened weaker. The warehouse deliveries Monday footed up 24,300 bags. The visible supply is 676,122 bags, against 448,399 last year. The stock of coffee in the United States other than Brazilian is reported as follows: New York, 90,335 bags; San Francisco, 3,518, and New Orleans, 1,854, a total of 95,707, against 107,596 last week. Hamburg quiet at ⅛ pfennig lower. Sales, 2,000 bags. Rio market quiet; No. 7 Rio, 10¾100; exchange, 8 21-32d; receipts, 9,000 bags for two days; cleared for the United States, 11,000 bags; cleared for Europe, none; stock, 302,000 bags. Havre closed quiet and unchanged, with sales of 8,000 bags; Santos firm, with good average Santos 11⅝200; receipts, two days, 10,000 bags; stock, 498,000 bags. Late in the day a little more activity developed, prices selling off under the offerings, closing quiet at 5@10 points decline; sales, 12,750 bags.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for the week: Beans, 5,575 bbls; peas, 902 bbls. Exports: Beans, 1,607 bbls; peas, 301 bbls. Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.15; do, fair to good, $1@$1.10; do, medium, choice, 95c@$1; do, fair to good, 85@90c; do, pea, choice, 90@92½c; do, fair to good, 80@85c; do, red kidney, choice, $1.25@$1.27½; do, fair to good, $1.10@$1.20; do, white kidney, choice, $1.25@$1.30; do, lima, California, $1.10@$1.12½; do, black turtle soup, $1.80@$1.85; do, lima, California, $1.25@$1.30; green peas, bbls, per bushel, 72½c; do, bags, 65c; do, Scotch, bbls, 87½c; do, bags, 75c.

BUTTER—Receipts for the week, 36,575 pks. Exports, 12,625 pks. Creamery, Western, extras, per lb, 21½c; do, firsts, 19@20c; do, thirds to seconds, 14@18c; do, State, finest, 19@20c; do, thirds to firsts, 14@18c; do, Western held, finest, 18c; do, thirds to firsts, 12@17c; State dairy, half tubs, fresh, fancy, 18@19c; do, common to choice, 12@16c; do, Fall made, finest, 14½@15c; do, firsts, 13@14c; do, thirds to seconds, 10@12½c; State dairies, entire, finest, 14@14½c; do, seconds to firsts, 12@13½c; State dairy, firkins, finest, 14c; do, seconds to firsts, 12@13c; imitation creamery, finest, 15½@15c; do, seconds to firsts, 11@14c; factory, fresh, extras, 13½@14c; do, firsts, 11@12c; do, thirds to seconds, 7@10c; do, held, finest, 1 ½c; do, seconds to firsts, 9@10½c; rolls, fresh, choice, 13c; do, common to prime, 8@11c.

CHEESE—Receipts for the week, 23,081 bxs; exports, 17,417 bxs. State, full cream, large, fancy, September, colored or white, 12¼c; do, late made, prime, 11¾@12c; do, good, 11¼@11½c; do, common to fair, 9@11c; do, small, September, colored, fancy, 12½c; do, white, 12¼@12⅝c; do, late made, good to choice, 11¾@12c; do, common to fair, 9@11c; light skims, choice, 10¼c; part skims, good to prime, 8½@9½c; do, common to fair, 5@6½c.

EGGS—Receipts for the week, 41,608 cases. Jersey and near-by, fancy, per dozen, 16@16½c; Pennsylvania, fresh gathered, choice, 15½c; Western, firsts, 15c; Kentucky, choice, 14½@14¾c; Southern, good to prime, 14@14½c; Western refrigerator, choice, $3@$3.30; do, average prime, $2.50@$2.70; do, inferior, (per 30 dozen case,) $2@$2.25; do, dirty, fresh, $2.70@$3; do, limes, prime to choice, per dozen, 12½@13c; do, defective, per case, $2.40@$2.70.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for the week, 32,963 bbls. We quote: Apples, Spitzenburg, fancy, per bbl, $2@$2.50; do, common to fair, $1.2@$1.75; Baldwin, Vermont and Northern, fancy, $1.50; do, Greening, $1.50@$1.75; Baldwin and Greening, Vermont, ordinary, $1@$1.25; Baldwin, Western New York, fancy, $1.37@$1.50; do, prime, $1.25; do, up river, $1.12@$1.37; Greening, Western New York, prime fancy, $1.25@$1.50; do, up river, $1@$1.25; Baldwin and Greening, ordinary, $1; cranberries, Cape Cod, usual size, fancy, $5.50; do, good to prime, $4@$5; do, poor to fair, $1@$3.50; do, Jersey, fresh cleaned, per bbl, $3.50@$4; do, per crate, $1.25; do, original packings, 75c@$1; oranges, Florida, fancy, per box, $1.50@$5; do, usual lots, $3.50@$4; do, Russet, prime, $3.50@$4; tangerines, Florida, per box, $5@$8; mandarins, $3@$6; grape fruit, $6@$12. DRIED—Receipts for the week, 32,384 cases evaporated apples and 9,502 pks other fruit; exports, 10,931 cases evaporated apples and 5,132 pks other fruit. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 4¼@5c; do, choice, 3¾@4c; do, prime, 3⅜@3⅝c; do, common to good, 2¼@3¼c; do, sun-dried, sliced, 2@3c; do, State and Western, quarters, 2@3c; do, Canadian, 2½@2¾c; do, chops, per 100 lb, $1.25@$1.40; do, cores and skins, $1.50@$1.70; plums, Southern Damson, 5½@6c; cherries, 11@11½c; blackberries, 6c; huckleberries, 6@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 15c; apricots, California Royal, 8@11½c; do, Moorparks, 12@16c; peaches, California, peeled, 9@15c; do, unpeeled, 6@10c; prunes, California, 4@7c.

HOPS—Receipts for the week, 2,832 bales; exports, 1,203 bales; State and Pacific coast, 1896, choice, 13@13¾c; do, good to prime, 11@12c; do, common to fair, 8@10¼c; do, 1895, choice, 7½@8c; do, common to prime, 5@7c; old olds, 3@5c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts for the week, 17 cars of Western, 3 cars of Southwestern, 3 cars of Southern, and about 2 cars of express stock. Fowls, per lb, local and Western, 10c; do, Southern, 9½c; chickens, 7@8c; roosters, 6c; turkeys, 11@12c; ducks, local, per pair, 70@90c; do, Western, 65@85c; do, Southern, 50@60c; geese, locally fattened, $1.50@$2; do, Kentucky and Western fattened, $1.50; do, average, Western, $1.25@$1.37; do, Southern, $1@$1.12; pigeons, 25@35c. DRESSED—Receipts for the week, 11,711 pks. Turkeys, selected, young hens, 13¼c; do, mixed hens and young toms, fancy, 12c; do, young toms, 12½@13c; do, poor to fair, 10@11c; do, old toms, 10c; chickens, Philadelphia, selected, 13c; do, common to good, 10@12c; do, Jersey, prime, 9½@10c; do, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 8½@9½c; Western, dry-picked and scalded, average best, 8@9c; do, coarse and staggy, 6½@7½c; chickens and fowls, mixed, Western, prime, 8@8½c; do, poor to fair, 6½@7¼c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 8@9c; do, Western, prime, 8@8½c; do, fair to good, 7@7½c; old cocks, Western, 5½c; capons, Philadelphia, large, 15@16c; do, medium sizes, 13@14c; do, small and slips, 11@12c; do, prime mixed weights, Western, 11@12c; do, small and slips, 9@10c; ducks, Western, prime, 12@14c; do, fair to good, 8@11c; geese, Western prime, 8@9c; do, fair to good, 6@7c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.50.

GAME—Quail, choice, per dozen, $1.50; do, small and inferior, 75c@$1.25; partridges, Western, undrawn, prime, per pair, 70@80c; prairie chickens, undrawn, prime, $1.10@$1.20; grouse, pin tails, prime, 90c@$1; wild ducks, canvas, choice, heavy, per pair, $3@$4; do, redheads, $1.75@$2.25; do, Mallard, prime, 70@80c, do, blue-wing Teal, 50@60c; do, green-wing Teal, 30@40c; rabbits, 15@18c; do, jack rabbits, 30@35c; venison, saddles, per lb, 13@15c; do, whole deer, 10@12c.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 77½c; do, No. 1, 70@75c; do, No. 2, 65c; do, No. 3, 55@60c; do, shipping, 55c; do, clover mixed, 60@65c; do, clover, 55c; do, salt, 45@50c; do, trash, 40@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 75@90c; do, short rye, 50@60c; do, tangled rye, 50@65c; do, oat, 35@40c.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.—Receipts of potatoes for the week, 33,854 bbls. Potatoes, Bermuda, No. 1, per bbl, $4.50@$5.50; do, No. 2, $2.50@$3.50; Long Island, in bulk, $1.37@$1.50; State, fair to prime, per 180 lb, $1@$1.12; do, per sack, $1@$1.10; Michigan, prime, $1@$1.10; Houlton Rose, $1.40@$1.50; do, per double-head bbl, $1.75; Maine Hebron, &c, per sack, $1.25@$1.50; sweet potatoes, Vineland, per bbl, $1.25@$1.50; do, South Jersey double heads, $1@$1.25; beets, Florida, new, per crate, $1; do, Florida and Charleston, per 100 bunches, $4@$6; Brussels sprouts, per qt, 10@12c; cauliflowers, California, per crate, $2@$2.50; do, Florida, per half bbl, basket, $1.50@$3; do, per carrier, $1@$2.50; do, poor to fair, per bbl, $1@$4; cabbages, per 100, $3@$4; do, Danish, $5@$6; do, Florida, per bbl crate, $1.25@$1.50; celery, per bunches, per dozen, 75c@$1.50; do, California, large, per dozen stalks, 60@90c; do, small to fancy large, 12@70c; do, Florida large, per dozen stalks, 75c; do, small, 15@25c; carrots, unwashed, per bbl, 60c; kale, Norfolk, per bbl, 25@60c; eggplants, Florida, per half bbl box, $1.50@$2.50; do, per bbl crate or bbl, $2.50@$5; lettuce, choice to fancy, per half-bbl basket, $2@$2.50; do, poor to fair, $1@$1.75; onions, Eastern white, per bbl, $4@$6.50; do, red, $3@$3.50; do, yellow, $3@$3.75; do, Orange County, white, per bbl, $2.50@$2.75; do, yellow, $2.25@$2.75; do, red, $2.75@$3; do, Canadian, per bbl, $2.75@$3; do, Havana, per box, $2.50@$2.60; do, Bermuda, $2.75; peas, Florida, per crate, $2@$4; peppers, Florida, per crate or carrier, $2@$3; parsnips, per bbl, 75c; parsley, Bermuda, per crate, $1@$2; squash, marrow, per bbl, $1.25@$1.50; do, Hubbard, $1@$1.25; string beans, choice to fancy, $3@$3.50; do, poor to fair, $1@$2.50; spinach, Norfolk, per bbl, 50c@$1.25; turnips, Canada, Russia, per bbl, 60@70c; do, Jersey and Long Island, Russia, 50@75c; tomatoes, Florida, fancy, per carrier, $2; do, fair to good, $1.25@$1.75; do, Key West, 75c@$1.50.

WOOL.

There is a better feeling in the market for wool, and in some cases increased activity. The sales for the week run up close to 1,000,000 lbs, comprising domestic fleeces, Nos. 1, and XXX, 17@20c; XX and above, 19@20c; X, 15@16c; combing, ¾-blood, 20@22c; combing, ¼ and ½ blood, 20@22c; delaine, 18@20c; coarse, 20@22c; extra pulled, 30@32c; A super pulled, 28@30c; B do, 26@27c; C do, 22@23c; No. 2 do, 15@18c; fine Territory, 8@10c; fine medium, do, 10@12c; medium do, 11@13c; California, Fall, 8@10c; do, Spring, 7@13c; Texas, Fall and Spring, 8@11c; do, year's growth, 10@11c; Australian, 20@27c; Cape, 14@17c; Montevideo, 15@16c; South American pulled, 27@29c; Canada combing fleece, 22@25c; Canada combing pulled, 22@ 23c; English wools, 24@26c; Cape and Natal, 14@17c.

NAVAL STORES.

Stock—Resin, 54,872 bbls; spirits of turpentine, 1,592 bbls; tar, 1,814 bbls. Resin is steady, with common to good strained quoted at $1.70. Spirits turpentine firm, with regulars and machines quoted at 29@ 29½c, which is a little higher than yesterday's prices. Tar and pitch unchanged and quoted: Tar regulars, $1.60@$1.65; oil barrels, $3@$3.12½; pitch, $1.80@$1.85.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 9.—Resin firm; strained, $1.45; good strained, $1.50. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 26¼c; irregular, 26c bid. Tar firm at 95c. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.30; soft, $1.80.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 9.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 26¾c; sales, 325 bbls. Resin firm at $1.50.

SUGAR.

The London sugar cable reports cane steady, with only light offerings, with Java quoted at 11s and fair refining at 9s 3d. Beet was firm at quotations, with present month quoted at 9s and next month at 9s 3d. Late there was a sale of 1,300 bags San Domingo centrifugal, basis 96° test, at 3 5-32c. Refined sugar was quiet but unchanged.

OILS.

The market was considerably stronger, with sales in a small way at 23½c for prime Summer yellow, with no round lots salable as yet over 23c. Other grades remain nominal; very steady at about former prices. Prime crude, bbls, 20c; prime Summer yellow, 23@23½c; butter oil, 26@ 26½c; prime white Summer, 26½c; lard oil, 41c; linseed oil, American raw, 29@30c; Calcutta, raw, 50c.

METALS.

TIN—The market for tin was quiet and unchanged, with spot closing at 13.45@ 13.55c. London closed firm. COPPER—Was quiet and unchanged at 12c for spot; electrolytic, 11.75c. The market at London closed quiet. LEAD—Closed quiet but firm at 3.22½@3.27½c. The St. Louis market was firm with a good demand. SPELTER—Closed easier at New York and firmer at the West, with spot quoted locally at 4@ 4.05. IRON—Dull; spot, 6¾@7c.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

BEEVES—Receipts, 10 cars, or 167 head—6 cars for export to London and 4 cars for a west side slaughterer. No trading. Feeling steady. City-dressed beef firm at 6½@8½c per lb for inferior to choice native sides. No later cable advices from London and Liverpool.

CALVES—About 55 head were received to-day, including a few small lots at Washington Market. Feeling dull, and common to choice veals were quoted at $5@ $7.50 per 100 lb, with very few good enough to exceed $7.25. Barnyard and Western calves nominally steady. Dressed calves slow at scant yesterday's prices. City-dressed veals sold at 8@11c, but not many to exceed 10½c; country-dressed at 5½@9c; little calves at 4@5c, but mainly at 4@4½c; dressed barnyard do at 4@5½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1¼ cars, or 240 head; and 2½ cars were held over yesterday. Trade very limited, but feeling firm for sheep, and about steady for lambs. Two and a half cars were held over. Good to prime sheep sold at $4.25@$4.50 per 100 lb; a car of prime lambs at $5.50. Choice stock would have doubtless sold at $5.60 or upward. Dressed mutton firm at 6@7½c; dressed lambs steady at 7½@8½c, a few extra carcasses selling at 9c. Country-dressed lambs in moderate supply and quoted steady at $3@$7 per carcass.

HOGS—Receipts, 26 cars, or 4,246 head, all for slaughterers. No sales reported on live weight. Feeling firm, and good heavy to light hogs were quoted at $3.90@$4.10; pigs at $4@$4.25. Country-dressed hogs steady at 3¾@6¼c per lb.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BERVA, ROMOLO.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to L. Berva, Antonia Berva, Charles Zerbarini, John Paghlinghi, and to all persons interested in the estate of ROMOLO BERVA, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of March, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the accounts of pasquale Logamarsino, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 29th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

E. ELLERY ANDERSON, Attorney for Administrator, 27 William St., New York City.

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BRITTON, GEORGE F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. BRITTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 12 East 133d Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of September, 1896. JAMES EVERARD, Executor. GRANT, NATHAN, Attorney for Executor, 108 Fulton St. s2-1aw6mW

CRAM, ELLA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLA CRAM, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richards & Brown, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1896. A. IRENE MOEN, ALFRED S. BROWN, Executors.

FRITZ, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH FRITZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of November, 1896. ROBERT C. FRITZ, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New-York City. n11-1aw6mW&my12

CLITZ, HENRY B.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John M. B. Clitz, Mary J. Barry, Harriet C. Waterman, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry E. Waterman of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, has late applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 28th day of November, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of HENRY B. CLITZ, late of the City and County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In witness whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said City and county, at the City of New York, the 12th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

for Petitioner, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. f3-law6wW

HUSSON, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH HUSSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin F. Carpenter, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1896. MATTHEW HUSSON, Administrator. BENJAMIN F. CARPENTER, Attorney for Administrator, No. 93 Nassau Street, New York City. d23-1aw6mW&je23

LATHROP, EDMUND D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND D. LATHROP, late of Peckertown, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Arthur Van Sicklen, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1896. CHAS. C. LATHROP, Administrator. ARTHUR VAN SICKLEN, Attorney for Administrator, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. n11-1aw6mW

SAUERLANDER, FREDERICK WILHELM.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry Sauerlander, residing at Dortmund, Prussia, Germany, and Louis Sauerlander, residing at Aachen, Prussia, Germany, send greeting:

Whereas, Geoffroy Billo and Abram Huggard of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fifth day of September, 1896, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of FREDERICK WILHELM SAUERLANDER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the nineteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of our said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. f3-law6wW

HOEGER, FRANZ XAVER.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Xaver Schaidler, Christina Rohrl, Amalia Enslein, Anna Trinkwalter, Leopold Schaidler, Johann Sporl, Richard Kleber, Mrs. Margaret Mrs. Amalia Zweckl, Johann Sporl, Karl Sporl, Fant Sporl, Auguste Sporl, Mrs. Theresia Seifried, Mother Caroline Sporl, Louise Wolfrum, Mrs. Karoline Wek, Armin Hoeger, send greeting:

Whereas, Friedrich Hoeger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 17th day of April, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of FRANZ XAVER HOEGER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 12th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, ja20-1aw6wW Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Private Contract and at Auction.

Mr. Frederick Zittel has sold for George C. Edgar's Sons & Co. the four-story modern dwelling 18 West Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.8.

Plaintiffs were in the ascendant yesterday and were returned as the buyers of every parcel put up by direction of referees in foreclosures. Philip A. Smyth conducted a partition sale of Moore estate lots and of the three plots sold, one 40 by 80 feet, 129 and 131 Amsterdam Avenue, was knocked down to a builder, who will doubtless improve it at once, and the others, containing four lots each on Sixty and Sixty-first Streets, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, were purchased by one of the heirs of the estate. A minor property, 212 and 214 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, presented at executors' sale by Mr. Smyth, led to the liveliest bidding of the day, as several residents of and owners in that neighborhood were present to make an attempt to secure it. The details of the day's transactions follow:

Peter F. Meyer sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, John D. Heins, the five-story brick tenement, 332 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 25 by 100, for $13,400.

William Kennelly sold in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Marie L. Dewsnap, as executrix, 739 Greenwich Street, a three-story and basement brick house, 18.8 by 77.10 by 20 by 84.10, for $8,000; also, to the plaintiff, Elias Kempner, 125 White Street, a six-story brick store and loft building, 21 by 99 by 20.9 by 99.3, for $16,500; also, to the plaintiff, William Buhler, the southeast corner of Stanton and Pitt Streets, 50 by 100 by 100 by irregular, with two five-story brick tenements and stores and five-story brick rear tenement on the former and three four-story brick tenements, with stores, on the latter street for $90,000; also, to Armand de Potter the plaintiff, the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 30 by 40 by 46 by irregular, for $29,046.

Philip A. Smyth sold, by order of the executors of the estate of Lawrence Kaine, deceased, 212 and 214 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, two two-story and basement frame dwellings, with lot 36 by 100.11 to Peter Fuchs, for $11,675; also, in partition, 129 and 131 Amsterdam Avenue, two lots, 20 by 80 each, to Bernard Havanagh, at $8,550 apiece; four full lots on the north side of Sixtieth Street, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, to James B. Moore, an heir, at $5,100 each, and four similar lots adjoining the above, in the rear on Sixty-first Street, to the same buyer, at $5,800 each.

H. Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Abraham Stern to Samuel Lewine at $18,500 the five-story brick tenement 186 Broome Street, 51 by 25.

R. M. Montgomery & Co. have sold for the L. M. Bates estate the four-story brownstone dwelling 254 Madison Avenue for about $85,000.

John R. Todd has sold to an investor the new seven-story building at the northeast corner of West Broadway and Walker Street, 50.2 by 75.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, northeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, 23 by 95, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $46,393. Also 54 Manhattan Avenue, east side, 40 feet north of One Hundred and Second Street, 26 by 95, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $30,356.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sales, John H. Rogan, referee, 52 Manhattan Avenue, east side, 23 feet north of One Hundred and Second Street, 26 by 95, five-story brick flat; also, 50 Manhattan Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Second Street, 25.11 by 95, five-story brick flat. Due on judgments, $30,356 on each.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., executors' sale, 161 West Twelfth Street, north side, 220.10 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 21.10 by 103.3, two-and-a-half-story and basement brick dwelling; also, 120 West Twelfth Street, south side, 180.6 feet west of Sixth Avenue, dwelling; also, 5 Charles Street, north side, 82.2 feet west of Greenwich Avenue, 22 by 85 by 18 by 95.3, three-and-a-half-story and basement brick dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, James P. Campbell, referee, northeast corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 25.1 by 97.1 by 25 by 100.1, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $22,145.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 329 Lexington Avenue, east side, 24 feet south of Thirty-ninth Street, 23.6 by 80, four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,176.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Richard S. Farley, referee, 234 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 351.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, Astor leasehold. Due on judgment, $4,607.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 417 East Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 225 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement. Due on jud

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The Secretary of War orders the following changes of officers of the Medical Department:

Major James C. Merrill, Surgeon, from Fort Sheridan, Idaho, for duty at Washington with the Surgeon General.

First Lieut. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Assistant Surgeon, from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, to Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

First Lieut. Francis A. Winter, Assistant Surgeon, from Fort Grant, Arizona, to duty on the Examining Board, Washington.

—First Lieut. William E. Purviance, Assistant Surgeon, is ordered to Washington for examination for promotion.

—The Secretary of War orders the following Assistant Surgeons relieved from duty at the Army Medical School in this city upon the completion of the course ending about March 12, 1897, to duty as follows:

First Lieut. B. H. Dutcher, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

First Lieut. L. A. Fuller, Fort Mead, South Dakota.

First Lieut. Franklin M. Kemp, Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

First Lieut. George A. Skinner, Fort Sherman, Idaho.

First Lieut. Carl R. Darnall, Fort Clark, Texas.

First Lieut. William E. Richards, Fort Grant, Arizona.

First Lieut. Louis P. Smith, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

First Lieut. Marshall M. Cloud, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Navy.

—Commander C. C. Todd will be transferred from the Washington to the Norfolk Navy Yard March 1.

—Ensign W. T. Coleman is detached as steel inspector at Harrisburg and ordered to the Castine in place of Ensign M. H. Signor, transferred to the Amphitrite in place of Lieut. J. L. Purcell, ordered home for three months' leave.

Torpedo Boat's Trial Postponed.

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 9.—Torpedo Boat No. 6 did not have her trial to-day, preparations not being completed in season. The trial probably will take place to-morrow.

BOARDERS WANTED.

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47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms; en suite or single; superior table; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—A large, nicely furnished room, with all conveniences, in private house, to gentleman.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German girl; in first-class American family; as chambermaid; best references. A. H., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant; willing to assist with waiting or children; references. 110 East 47th St., first flight up.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid or to do chamberwork, waiting; small private American family; 4 years' personal city reference. 446 West 53d St., ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl in American family as chambermaid; three years' best city reference. T. M., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; assist with sewing; three years' personal references. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good reference. 262 West 94th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—City or country. Louise Shannon, 297 4th Av., present employer.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By chambermaid and seamstress, in private family; good city reference. J. B., 38 West 56th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By American woman, in institution, school, or hospital; thoroughly understands meats and dessert; in all branches; several years' experience; good reference; city or country. M. A., 219 2d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young girl as cook and laundress or general housework in a small private family; no cards unless car fare paid. Annie, Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; assist with washing; best reference from last employer. J. C., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as good family cook; willing to assist with washing or other work; reliable and trustworthy; personal reference. Milne, 88 East 114th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best of city references. M. C., Box 341 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; will be found responsible in all duties pertaining to her business; good city reference; lady can be seen. 223 West 35th St., ring once.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as good cook and laundress in a small, private family; good references. 140 West 83d St.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook, in private family; no washing; city references. 126 West 50th St., rear house.

COOK.—By competent and capable woman as cook in private family; has good city references. 119 West 26th St.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; wages, $30 to $35; city or country; best city reference. 803 6th Av., third bell.

COOK.—By a young woman; understands all branches in French and English cooking; four years' reference. 338 East 36th St., first floor.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; best city reference. 921 8th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced Parisian dressmaker; cuts, fits, designs; desires more costumes home or family; no objection by the week, month, serving, or leaving city; references. 236 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By expert fitter and trimmer, by the day; formerly with "Redfern"; evening and street dresses; reference. 134 East 117th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By competent French nursery governess; has diploma. Mlle. H. S., 251 West 24th St.; no cards.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Refined respectable girl as working housekeeper and nurse to invalid or elderly person; good reference. D. D., box 272 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an Englishwoman as housekeeper; experienced; in a hotel or otherwise; salary from $30 to $40. E. A., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Housework'rs.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework in small private family; reference. 167 East 35th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By German, first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; competent in all duties; accustomed to travel; city reference. B. C., care of Mrs. McAvoy, 201 Lexington Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swiss; experienced in traveling and yachting; good sailor, packer, hairdresser, and dressmaker; linguist. L. M., Room 286 Holland House, 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; reliable personal references. E., Box 14, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French, for ladies or growing children; speaks good Spanish; city reference. D. C., 251 West 24th St.

MAID.—By educated North German; thoroughly understands her duties; good dressmaker; fine sewing; traveling and packing; good reference. Maid, 15 Sutton Place.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent girl as maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, embroidering for children. 352 East 65th St., Devin's bell.

MAID and TRAVELING COMPANION.—By well-educated North German; good seamstress, packer, and hairdresser; best city reference. 114 East 53d St. Wilfinger.

MAID.—By French girl; good traveler, packer, and seamstress; best references. 139 West 45th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman, to go out by the day, as first-class laundress; well recommended. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; personal city reference. 134 West 28th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; in private family; good reference. O'Brien, 1,559 Lexington Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class German laundress wishes to take home work or go out by the day. Mrs. Schneider, 407 East 50th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By laundress who has served in the first families, and has the care of a private house, family washing; to go out or take home; best personal reference. Laundress, 532 East 119th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as laundress in private family; city reference; no objection to do cleaning latter part of the week. J. F., Box 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a French-Swiss person, as head laundress, in private family; understands every kind of fine laundry work; best city reference. A. W., 112 West 29th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as competent laundress in a private family; can give nine years' city reference. S., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A young woman as excellent laundress in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference; wages, $20. 246 East 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class woman in every respect; highest personal city references. 277 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—Willing to assist with chamberwork; has good reference from her last employer. 124 West 31st St.

Nurses

NURSE, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Girl, five years' reference; nurse, chambermaid and waitress; home preferred to wages. Smidt, 322 East 38th St.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse; chronic or nervous diseases preferred; physicians' and patients' references. Nurse, 1,620 Broadway times agency.

NURSE.—By respectable nurse, for grown child; Protestant; no cards. 117 West 24th St., from 2 to 4.

NURSE.—By a refined young girl as nurse to growing children; plain sewing; best of city references. L., Box 168, 1,242 Broadway.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland, as experienced infant's nurse; takes entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 388 Park Av., fourth bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent and reliable infant's nurse; thoroughly understands the care of infants and their foods; excellent references; city or country. 1,575 Madison Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By seamstress; experienced; understands fine hand sewing, plain hand sewing, altering dresses, &c.; few days at family residence. Seamstress, 434 West 23d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—A competent young girl as waitress or parlormaid in private family; first-class city reference. Call room 6, Brevoort House, 8th St. and 5th Av., 9 to 12, where lady can be seen.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as waitress and chambermaid in private family; best city reference; no cards unless car fare paid. S. C., Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By experienced English woman, permanent or otherwise; waiter on dinner parties. H. E., box 333, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in a private family; city reference. R., box 324, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; would assist at chamberwork; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av., Dolan's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; a good carver; best of city references. M., Box 89, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl; four years' references from last place. 463 West 35th St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By respectable girl; Protestant; no cards. 117 West 24th St., from 2 to 4.

WAITRESS.—A respectable girl as first-class waitress; city reference. Flnn, 210 East 38th St

Washing.

WASHING.—Washing to do at home, by married woman; highest city references. Mrs. Tween, 331 West 38th St., top floor.

Miscellaneous.

VISITING TEACHER.—A lady highly recommends her North German visiting teacher; three foreign languages, English, music. Mrs. G., Hotel St. Andrew, Boulevard, 72d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent Swedish butler; highly recommended by family with which he lived for several years; other excellent references; prfectly sober, reliable, and intelligent man; tall and of neat appearance. N., Box 29, 446 6th Av.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By North German in private family; age, 22; not afraid of work; willing and obliging; good references from Hamburg and London. Hermann, Box 12, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in a private family; best city reference; highly recommended by last employer. G. L., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; speaks good English; age, 33; thoroughly competent in every respect; sober, honest; very good city references. H. S., 311 East 9th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By couple; first-class personal references; city or country. A., care Mrs. Dautremont, 411 4th Av.

BUTLER.—As indoor servant; well up in duties of gentleman's house; good personal reference. H. T., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—First-class, neat, sober, and honest; can take care furnaces; city reference. M., 388 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By competent Englishman; long experience; fancy salads and decorating; abstainer. Butler, 314 East 62d St.

BUTLER.—Lady will recommend her French butler; strictly sober, competent; very tall; age, 34. Write Butler, 210 West 25th St.

BUTLER—VALET.—By North German; first-class, experienced man; age, 38 years; six years' highest city reference. Butler, 201 East 14th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a competent chef, soon to be disengaged, in a private family; fifteen years' references. H. A. M., 1,026 3d Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By first-class, steady, sober, reliable, all-round man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; tend furnace, milk, &c.; single; city or country. Coachman, 254 8th Av.

COACHMAN.—By married man; good driver; honest, sober, willing; well recommended; can be seen at present employer's. Coachman, 5 West 69th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages thoroughly; willing and obliging; best city reference. W. H. C., 1,053 3d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—English; married; no family; twenty years' experience in greenhouse; accustomed to the management of a gentleman's country place; good references. H. A. Bridgeman, 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER and FARMER.—Married man; one child; thoroughly competent to take charge of gentleman's place; farm, garden, lawns, greenhouses, graperies; best reference from last three places. W. F. R., 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—As head gardener on a gentleman's place; French; married, one girl; thoroughly competent in all branches; best references. Gardener, 204 West 39th St.

GARDENER.—As gardener; married; thoroughly understands care of greenhouses, vegetables, and care of gentleman's place. P. O. Box 37, Hastings-on-Hudson.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—Age 25; competent and obliging; five years' city references. Jones, 218 East 27th St.

SECOND MAN.—By Passenger steamers; thoroughly understands his duties. P. F. C., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—English; private family; understands care silver, brasses, furnaces, windows; all kinds indoor work; eight years' city references. H. B., 753 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

COOK or BUTLER.—By a first-class colored butler in a private family as cook or butler; good references; five years last place. S. L. C., care of Nicholson, 219 East 88th St.

PORTER—PACKER.—By industrious German; 38; thoroughly understands shipping, delivering, and receiving goods; references; furnish security if required. Fred., care Ruff, 118 East 4th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Experienced, well-recommended kitchen maid for first-class city family. Apply, 9 o'clock, 104 West 20th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A first-class butler; city references required. Call, from 9:30 to 11:30, 57 East 56th St.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE GREAT BALL TO-NIGHT, LIBERTY'S Violets will be the most distingué perfumes. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

WINTER RESORTS.

WHY GO SOUTH?

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THE LAKEWOOD, AMONG THE PINES.

The finest Winter hotel in the North. Glass enclosed piazzas one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants.

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Of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

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THE SOUTH'S FAMOUS HEALTH RESORT.

The waters of these Springs are noted for their infallible cures of Bright's Disease and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, and Lyspepsia. Hotel accommodations strictly first-class. For rates and descriptive pamphlets address New York Agency, Kalish Pharmacy, 23d St. and 4th Av., or ANDREW HANLEY, Pres., Suwanee Springs, Suwanee, Fla.

The Laurel House

OF

Lakewood, New Jersey,

David B. Plumer, Manager.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

18TH ST. AND 4TH AVE., N. Y.

SELECT FAMILY HOTEL. SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT LOW RATES.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

TEACHERS.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS, BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 138 West 49th.

FOR SALE.

SELL OR EXCHANGE, WHOLE OR PART, balance fine trimming, cloaks, feathers; rare chance for dressmaker or store. 12 East 29th St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 13, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New York*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per New York"); at 9 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington"); at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic*, via Queenstown.

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie"); at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship Columbia, (letters must be directed "per Columbia"); at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia"); at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Aurania*, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Jamaica, per steamer from Port Tampa; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Alliance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Alliance"); at 11 AM for Progreso, per steamship Panama, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Panama"); at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship New York; at 3 PM for Jamaica and Cape Gracias, per steamship Banan, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Banan"); at 4 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Etona.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alleghany, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alleghany"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Haiti, per steamship Athos, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Athos"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan"); at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Gallilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 27 at 7:30 AM., 11 AM., and 6:30 PM., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 27 and up to March 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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General Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Ashville N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a. p. $4 up
Atlantic City, NJ (J. H. Borton) The Dennis, ap $3up
$18 up per week. Largest house. Directly on ocean
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bournemouth, Eng. (seashore, Royal Bath Hotel.
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S.C..Charleston Hotel, a.p. $3.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col..New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50

FLORIDA. East Coast System. C. B. KNOTT, General Superintendent.
- **St. Augustine**, Alcazar, ap.
- do The Ponce de Leon, ap.
- do Hotel Cordova, ep.
- **Ormond**, The Ormond, ap.
- **PalmBeach**, PalmBeachInn, ap.
- do Royal Poinciana, ap.
- **Miami**, The Royal Palm, ap.

Palatka, Fla...Putnam House, a. p., $3.50 up

FLORIDA. Plant System of Hotels.
- **Tampa**, Tampa Bay Hotel, ap. Open Dec 3
- **Winter Park**, Seminole, ap. " Jan. 15
- **Port Tampa**, The Inn, ap. " all year
- **Belleair**,.....Belleview, ap. " Jan. 15
- **Kissimmee**, Kissimmee, ap. " Jan. 15
- **Ocala**.....Ocala House, ap. " Dec. 1
- **Punta Gorda**, Punta Gorda, ap. " Jan. 10
- **Jacksonville**, The St. James, ap., $4 up
- do The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $4
- **Rockledge**, The Plaza Hotel, ap. $3 up
- **Suwanee Springs Htl&famouswater**

Indianapolis, Ind.....The Denison, a. p., $3
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
Lakewood, N. J...Hotel Lakewood, a. p. $4 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do | Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do | Specially recom'd
Louisville, Ky. Galt. House, ap. $3-$5, rooms $1 up
Mobile, Ala., Battle House, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $3 up
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles Hotel, ap. $4up
do The Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up.
New York..... The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. P. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N.B.Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50
do (B'way & 11th St.)..The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. r. $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn)..Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up.
do (59th & B'way)..Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (M. J. Shea)..Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.), a. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (Family Hotel)...Stuart House, e. p., $1.50
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, a.p., $4
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep. $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-Carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Chas. E. Leland). Hotel Hanover, ap., $2.50 up
Philadelphia .Colonnade, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg, Pa....Hotel Anderson, a. p., $3 up
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va., Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N. Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Savannah, Ga.....The De Soto, a. p., $4 up
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, ap., $2.50 up
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep'f) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Trenton, N. J. Trenton H'se, e.p. $1 up, a.p. $2.50 up
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....ap., $3 up
Washington, D. C,...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3 up
do .....The Riggs House, a. p., $4 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Havel, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., March 9, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Mch. 16, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Mh. 23, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | †HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

*Columbia, Feb. 13, 11 AM | †Werra, Mch. 6, 10 AM
†Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM | †Fulda, Mch. 13, 10 AM
†Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 A.M.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Steamers of Feb. 13 and March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

Line from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg.

Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 AM | Columbia, May 13, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, May 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 8, 10 AM

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

NEW YORK....Feb. 10 | NEW YORK....March 3
ST. LOUIS.....Feb. 17 | ST. LOUIS.....March 10
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 24 | PARIS.....March 17

SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN,
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upwards. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Kens'gton, Feb. 10, 11 AM | Southw'k, Feb. 24, 11 AM
West'land, Feb. 17, noon | Noord'd, March 3, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

EUROPE, HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD.—Parties leave Feb. 27 for Holy Land; May 8, June 5, 12, July 3, 7 for Europe. $260 and up. F. C. CLARK, 111 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Aurania, Feb. 13, 1 PM | Umbria, Mch. 6, 7 AM
Servia, Feb. 20, 7:30 AM | Aurania, March 13, M
Lucania, Feb. 27, 1 PM | Etruria, Mh. 20, 6:30 AM

From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.

For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, Feb. 10, Noon | Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon
Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon | Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon
Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon | Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River, Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Deloncle..Sat., Feb. 13, 9 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeouf..Sat., Feb. 20, 5 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MANITOBA .....Feb. 18
For freight and passage apply to NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., 9 Broadway, General Agents, Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam,
Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.

S. S. MAASDAM....Saturday, Feb. 20, 10 A. M.
S. S. SPARNDAM....Saturday, Feb. 27, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Finner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CHINA-JAPAN.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
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Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.
Steamers leave San Francisco

DORIC.....Feb. 23, 1 P.M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 4, 1 P.M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....March 13, 1 P.M.
PERU.....March 23, 1 P.M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 1, 1 P.M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

WEST INDIA TOURS.

The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. Excursion passage $125 and upward. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates passage apply to.

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Feb. 12
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Feb. 15
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack....Wednesday, Feb. 17
ALGONQUIN, Chas & Jack.....Friday, Feb. 19
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N.Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMB

OLD RECORDS SOLD CHEAP

W. F. Chrystie's Butler Let the Ragman Have Family Papers for an Inconsiderable Sum.

MANY VALUABLE AUTOGRAPHS.

John Jacob Astor, Beekmans, Roosevelts, Van Zandts, and Others Signed Receipts that Date Back to 1747—Ancient Insurance Policies—Rents in 1825.

Some old family records belonging to W. F. Chrystie, who owns an old mansion at 32 East Ninth Street, and who makes his home at his country place, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, were sold a few days ago by his butler to a ragman, and then to a bookdealer, and since then Mr. Chrystie has been endeavoring vainly to get them back without paying an exorbitant price for them.

The location of the old Ninth Street house is much more desirable for business than for residence purposes now, and it is understood that Mr. Chrystie has been contemplating its sale. The lower floor of the house has been dismantled and in the upper part only some old family servants have been living.

A short time ago Mr. Chrystie ordered his butler to clear out the garret of the house, and get rid of a lot of old things that had accumulated there. As some religious books of the early part of this century were in the garret, a small junk and bookdealer named Abrahams, whose shop is on Fourth Avenue, near Tenth Street, was called in. He refused to take the books, and finally the mass of stuff in the garret was sold to a ragman for an inconsiderable sum. The latter went to the Abrahams store and sold some of the books last Friday to the proprietor's father for $3.

Mr. Abrahams, in looking over the books afterward, discovered several account and receipt books of a Capt. Thomas Witter, a prominent shipowner in this city before the Revolution; a book of correspondence, a Chrystie family Bible, and various account books of the early part of this century. He offered these to the Historical Society, but was told they were valuable only to the descendants of Capt. Witter or some other persons mentioned in them, as the information they contain, interesting as it is, can be found in books now in the possession of the society.

Offered to Take Books Back.

Mr. Chrystie since then has offered to take the books back and pay Mr. Abrahams for his trouble, but the latter says he has received an offer of $125 from a prominent collector in this city, and that several of the persons whose ancestors' signatures are preserved in the receipt books have shown much interest in them, and have negotiated for their purchase. Mr. Chrystie was not in the city yesterday, and his intentions could not be ascertained.

The small collection contains much that is decidedly interesting. In it is a package of marine insurance policies dating back to 1747, which show how wide were Capt. Witter's interests. The sloop Industry was insured for a voyage to Monte Christo and back in £200, and the premium charged was £22. The sloop Rebecca was charged £18 for £300 insurance on a voyage to Providence. The sloop Ann was insured "from New York to Curacoa and at and from thence to the Spanish Main on a muling voyage, and from thence to Jamaica," for £200, and the premium was £40.

The insurance policies of those days covered greater risk than the policies do now. One of them said: "Touching the adventures and perils which we, the assurers, are content to bear and do take upon us in this voyage, they are of the seas, men-of-war, fire, enemies, pyrates, rovers, thieves, jettizons, letters of mart and countermart, surprisals, takings sea, baratry of the master and marines, and all other perils, losses, and misfortunes."

Memorials of Old Families.

In the receipt books, which run from 1747 almost to the end of the century, and which are well preserved, are the names of many men famous in colonial history and founders of leading New York families. John Jacob Astor, J. Henry Van Zandt, Eyde Beekman, Johannes Van Zandt, C. L. Low, "for my mother Rachel Low"; Myndert Schuyler, Thomas Dwight, Peter Shaa Van Zandt, "for my father, Johannes Van Zandt"; Zebulun Cooper, Catharine Beekman, Abraham Beekman, Jacobus Van Zandt, Johannes Jacob Schuyler, John Lee, John Seymour, Grove Bend, Jacob Van Wagenen, John Ten Broeck, Robert I. Livinston, Andrew Barclay, William Ludlow, Gerard G. Beekman, David Van Gilder, Henry Cuyler, James Jarvis, Benjamin Ogden, Peter Goelet, D. Peyster, Dirck Ferts, Henry Van Rensselaer, Peter R. Livingston, Sarah Courtney, James Wilmot, John Beekman, John S. Roosevelt, John Roosevelt, and Samuel Adams are among the names that appear at the bottom of many of the receipts.

Spirits in the Receipts.

The subject matter of many of the receipts is amusing. Spirits cut a great figure in most of them. Hogsheads of rum, pipes of wine, and barrels of cider are found in a majority. Perhaps the most quaint entry of all is that of James Cox, Captain, who acknowledges, Sept. 17, 1763, the receipt of £365 2s. 10d. for "rum, coffee, and a negro man," and in a memorandum at one side puts the rum at £221, the coffee at £74, and the negro man at £65. The last-named price, however, was apparently very good, as Capt. Witter in a note in one of his books to an entry dated Oct. 23, 1747, says: "My nigger wench Lettice hired to Captain Peter Albany for 12d. per month."

Capt. Witter paid £8 in 1789 for a barrel of flour and £2 12s. for two pairs of black silk stockings. John Beekman received from him, about 1750, 2s. 10d. for a side of beef and tallow. John S. Roosevelt received a few shillings for 4 pieces of paper hangings and binding. Willett Taylor received £36 5s. for two hogsheads of rum. Samuel Beekman was paid £1 13s. 9d. for "maiken an' mendeng of shoes" for Catharyn Witter in 1748. Nicholas Bogert received "22½ milled dollars for 4 firkins of butter sold in Curacoa."

Capt. Witter's Pew.

An interesting memorandum details the spiritual aggrandizement of Capt. Witter. It is a bill for "Pew No. 50, hired by John Searson, in St. Paul's Chapple for one year, £4 10s." It says:

"Some time after Thomas Witter hired 2 seats in Said pew, of Said Searson, at the proportionable Yearly Rent that he was to pay, allowing thear to be 5 Seats In Said Pew, Reserving 3 for himself.

"In May, 1767, said Searson acquainted Thomas Witter that he should quit said pew, and that if Said Witter chused to take it he would Recomend him for the Same.

"Said Thomas Witter applied to Elias Disbrusels, Esqr., and hired the Whole of Said Pew."

Entries in the receipt book for several years show that Capt. Witter retained the pew.

A rent book of the Chrystie family shows some rent figures for 1825. Park Place, No. 16, brought only $750, including taxes; the corner of Grand and Elm brought only $300; the corner of Eldridge and Grand, $300; 8 Grand, $300; 318 Elm, $200; 47 White, $325; 214 Duane, $130; 197 Mulberry, $140; 23 Norfolk, $210.

The family Bible contains many notices of births, deaths, and marriages.

The book of Captain Witter's correspondence runs to 1774. The Revolutionary correspondence had evidently been taken from the book. In the later letters, however, are many references to the impending trouble, "the spirit of anarchy" in the country and the hope that the trouble would soon be settled. One letter from a Baltimore merchant tells of the shipment in 1724 of 300,000 bushels of wheat and 400,000 bushels of corn in one year. An earlier letter, 1766, refers to the payment of "fifty-six ounces, seven pennyweight, and twenty grains of silver, containing 65 Spanish milled dollars."

LEGAL NOTES.

VAULTS UNDER STREETS AND SIDEWALKS.—An important decision was given yesterday by Justice Andrews, in Supreme Court, Special Term, in reference to the control of the city over vaults constructed by owners in front of their premises, under the streets and sidewalks. The Commissioner of Public Works refused to permit William Ziegler to take up the cover over the vaults under the sidewalk and street in front of 62 and 64 Liberty Street, and roof and pavement over which he desired to repair, and for that purpose to make a temporary opening in the surface of the street. Commissioner Collis refused to permit the taking up of the covering of the sidewalk without payment of $2 for each superficial foot of the area of the vault, and refused to permit any obstruction of the street under the carriageway beyond the curb line, on the ground that he had no legal authority to do so. Justice Andrews upholds the decision of the Commissioner in reference to the street, but decides that in regard to that portion of the vault which is under the sidewalk and within the curb line, Mr. Ziegler is entitled to a permit without any payment. It was held by the Court of Appeals two years ago, in the case of a cellarway projecting into the street, that as it had so existed for more than twenty years without objection there was a presumption that it was with the consent of the city authorities, without regard to the city ordinances. Justice Andrews says he is not able to distinguish the present case from that one, though he should be glad to do so, the question whether vaults which have existed for over twenty years are to be presumed to have been constructed with like consent, being of very great importance. It must be presumed he says, that vaults, so far as they are under the sidewalk, were constructed with the consent of the city authorities and upon the payment of such fees as were required by the ordinances at the time of their construction, and the Commissioner has no right arbitrarily to refuse a permit when such opening is necessary to enable a person to exercise his legal rights. Where it appears that a vault has been constructed under the street without any written authority, it must be regarded, the court says, as a public nuisance, as it is an excavation in a public highway. Justice Andrews says he does not mean to say that the Common Council or the Commissioner cannot, wholly or in part, remove what is, at most, a mere license to the owners of property abutting on public streets, to construct vaults under sidewalks.

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QUESTION OF JURISDICTION WAIVED.—The habeas corpus proceedings in the case of Perry Steddle, the negro sailor of the battleship Texas, accused of having committed perjury at the trial of Police Captain Sheehan, before the Commissioners, were yesterday dismissed by Justice Pryor. Steddle's counsel contended that his arrest on the Texas was illegal because it was made on United States territory, and also because the warrant on which the arrest was made had not been indorsed by a Magistrate of the county in which it was served. The District Attorney argued that the prisoner had waived these objections, as he had gone voluntarily with the officer and at the hearing in this city had asked for an adjournment. Justice Pryor, in dismissing the writ, said, "The question is not how a person gets into the jurisdiction of the court, but that he is in the jurisdiction. Even had he been kidnapped, and could prove such an atrocious crime, this would not avail him. This has been upheld by the Court of King's Bench in England, by the United States Supreme Court, and the Court of Appeals of this State. Assuming the relator to have been in the jurisdiction of the State, subject to the criminal jurisdiction, as the navy yard is a part of the County of Kings, the statute is explicit in the statement that there must be an indorsement on the back of the warrant by a magistrate of the county in which the warrant is served. Now, the question is: Did the relator waive this objection to the jurisdiction of his own person? I am of the opinion that by pleading to the merits he did waive the question of the jurisdiction. He made no objection on the arraignment, and asked for an adjournment. If the magistrate had no jurisdiction in the case, he had equally no right to adjourn it. I will therefore dismiss the writ and remand the prisoner."

***

MASTER AND SERVANT.—William Kimmer, who was an apprentice in the employ of John Weber and others, builders, was killed six years ago by the falling of a scaffold used by Weber's workmen in their business. In a suit by Jacob Kimmer, as administrator, to recover for the young man's death, the question was whether the accident was the result of negligence on the part of the defendants. The jury so found, but the Court of Appeals has ordered a reversal and a new trial, holding that the proofs in the case did not sustain the finding. Justice O'Brien, giving the opinion, holds that defendants having furnished suitable materials for the workmen for the consruction of the scaffold on which to do their work, and the workmen voluntarily constructing it according to their own judgment, the master was not liable to the servants for the manner in which they used the material. The court further holds that a master is not liable for a personal injury sustained by his servant through the giving way of an appliance voluntarily used by the servant and his co-servants in constructing a temporary platform on which to do their work, and on which suitable materials had been furnished by the master, where it is not shown that it was the duty of the master to construct the platform, but it appears, as in this case, that such duty was assumed by the servants as a detail of their work, and it is not shown that the master or his representative actually constructed or directed the construction of the platform, or that the appliance which gave way was part of the material furnished by the master or intended by him to be used.

***

ANNUITY A LIEN UPON REALTY.—Mrs. Rose Arthur, by her will, gave her husband, James Arthur, an annuity of $50 a month, and all the rest of her property to her daughter, Sarah Dalton, except that a sister was to have apartments free during her life in the house 613 East Ninth Street. The decedent had very little property except these premises. The daughter claimed that the house belonged wholly to her, but in a suit by the husband the Supreme Court decreed that his annuity was a lien on the premises. The Appellate Division, by Justice Barrett, has affirmed this judgment, holding that it was clearly the testatrix's intention to make the legacy to her husband a charge upon the house in East Ninth Street, as there was substantially nothing else; otherwise not the "rest" but the whole of the estate would have gone to the daughter.

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WHARFAGE FOR OYSTER BARGES.—Frank Flandreau, after leasing Pier (new) 47 North River, from the city, in May, 1890, found a large number of floating structures, known as oyster barges, moored along the bulkhead, the owners of which would neither remove them nor pay wharfage. He was finally put in possession, in November, by mandamus proceedings, and then brought suit against Philip Ellsworth and others to recover wharfage, which had accrued at double rates. The Court of Appeals has just affirmed the decision below, giving judgment in plaintiff's favor. Justice Bartlett, who gives the opinion, holds that an oyster barge, of the usual structure, moored to a bulkhead in this city, is chargeable with wharfage at the double rates, under Section 798 of the Consolidation act. The Court holds that the right to collect wharfage rests upon the statute, and it is a franchise dependent upon a grant from the sovereign power. It is given as a compensation to persons who, under the authority of law, have constructed piers and wharfs, and to remunerate them for the outlay made for the convenience and safety of vessels, and the benefit conferred thereby upon commerce and navigation. Justices Gray, O'Brien, and Haight dissented.

To Destroy Condemned Buildings.

Justice Lawrence has handed down a judgment in favor of the Board of Health, authorizing them on the payment of compensation to destroy the rear buildings at 308, 310, 312, 314, and 316 Mott Street, condemned as prejudicial to the public health, and has appointed Edward H. Schell, Charles W. Gould, and J. Searle Barclay to appraise the value of the properties in condemnation proceedings.

From pure neglect, many a slight Cold is suffered to run into Consumption. When taken in time, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to cure.—Adv.

SEARCH FOR CHEAPER GAS

A Bill Submitted to the Legislature to Facilitate the Necessary Investigation.

EVENTUALLY LOCAL CONTROL.

The Aldermanic Committee to be Given the Power to Force the Attendance of Witnesses and the Presentation of Books—Staten Island's Wants.

Acting for the Gas Committee of the Board of Aldermen, Chairman Benjamin E. Hall has completed a plan of procedure which he and his colleagues of the committee believe will result in cheaper gas for this city and eventual local control of the gas supply. The first step to bring about these ends was taken yesterday, at Albany, when a bill was introduced by Senator Pavey in the Senate, and by Dr. P. H. Murphy in the Assembly, which will, if it becomes a law, empower the Aldermanic committee to investigate the present system of gas illumination in all its bearings.

"This bill does not commit the Legislature to any policy affecting the manner in which gas shall be supplied to the city, or to any change in the existing price," said Mr. Hall yesterday. "On the contrary, it provides the means for getting at facts in the situation which are now obscure, thus simplifying the problem of future legislation. If there is to be legislation on the subject this Winter, it should be based on demonstrated facts—perinent to the local situation. Such facts will be presented to the Legislature in the committee's report, if the committee is given authority to go ahead. The investigation will not be made at the expense of the State, but at the expense of the city."

The bill authorizes the Board of Aldermen to investigate as to the feasibility of municipal ownership of gas plants, the cost of manufacturing gas as now carried on by the existing companies, and such other material facts in connection with the subject as may be deemed necessary, and to report the testimony taken and the conclusions and recommendations of the board to the Legislature.

For the purpose of conducting the investigation, any committee of the Board of Aldermen, duly appointed, is authorized by the bill to examine witnesses under oath, require the attendance of witnesses, to send for and examine and compel the production of books and papers for the purpose of the investigation. A subpoena requiring the attendance of a witness or the production of books and papers may be issued by the Chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose of the investigation. If any person so subpoenaed fails to obey such subpoena without reasonable cause, or to answer legal questions or produce books, the committee may take action under the Code of Civil Procedure to compel obedience. The committee is also empowered to employ counsel, stenographer, and sergeant at arms and to incur expense "necessary for the purpose of the investigation not exceeding $10,000."

Senator Pavey has asked for a hearing on the bill by the Senate Committee on Tuesday, Feb. 16. Members of the Gas Committee of the Board of Aldermen discussed the subject informally yesterday, and agreed that the committee should be represented at the hearings. It is possible that the entire committee will go to Albany.

Alderman Hall said yesterday that the committee would lose no time after the passage of the bill in entering upon the investigation. In order that the committee's report may be submitted to the Legislature in time to receive full discussion. "There is no reason," said he, "why the bill should not be passed at an early day. It is a non-partisan measure, directly in the interests of the people of New York, and should be so recognized by a large majority of both branches of the Legislature."

A movement is on foot in the Staten Island towns to bring about a reduction in the price of gas. In Stapleton, Tompkinsville, New Brighton, West New Brighton, Port Richmond, Clifton, Roseland, and Arrochar, the Staten Island Gas Company now charges consumers $1.60 per 1,000 cubic feet. The Staten Island Chamber of Commerce has debated the possibility of a reduction, and will bring it up again at its meeting, to be held Feb. 16. J. W. Moulton, who is a member of the board, said yesterday that the consumers on Staten Island were largely in favor of legislation to reduce the price to $1.25.

FUNERAL OF MORRIS GOODHART

Imposing Ceremonies at the Residence and in Temple Beth-El.

The funeral of Morris Goodhart, who died on Saturday, occurred yesterday. Mount Neboh Lodge, No. 257, F. and A. M., of which Laurence G. Goodhart, son of the deceased, is a member, conducted the Masonic services at the house.

Public services were subsequently held at Temple Beth-El, where the remains had been deposited in front of the altar, seated in front of which were 200 of the children of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society Orphan Asylum. Mr. Goodhart had been President of the asylum since 1893. The funeral was in charge of the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society, of which the deceased was also President at the time of his death. In addition to the family and relatives the ceremonies were attended by large representations of the many organizations to which Mr. Goodhart had belonged.

The Rev. Mr. Silverman recited the prayer for the dead, in Hebrew, and was followed by the Rev. Dr. Kaufman Kohler with prayer and invocation. Dr. Kohler delivered a touching eulogy on the life of the deceased, as also did the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise. The final ceremonies were conducted at the grave in the family plot in Washington Cemetery.

Among those present at the services were Joshua Kantranitz, S. Hamburger, W. Meyer, Adolph Hirsch, F. A. Benedikt, Meyer Stern, Mrs. Dr. S. Teller, Mrs. Pauline Schwerin, J. A. Bluxome, Julius Blen, M. A. Herts, H. T. Huchberger, the Rev. David Cahn, the Rev. Raphael Benjamin, Treadwell Cleveland, the Hon. Jacob P. Solomon, Judge H. M. Goldfogle, Judge Koch, the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman, the Rev. Dr. D. Davidson, the Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes, Commissioner Edward Jacobs, Herman Stiefel, Simon Sterne, W. Platzchek, Otto Irving Wise, and many others.

Poultry for Winter Markets.

Poultry and the Winter poultry market were discussed at the monthly meeting of the Farmer's Club yesterday. T. F. McGrew said that early pullets would begin laying in October or November, and that they should be sold in the Spring. Hens should yield an annual profit of $3 each. He had a record of thirty-five hens which yielded 5,424 eggs in one year, and he said that the best results were obtained from Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks.

Addresses were also made by C. L. Allen, the Rev. J. H. Lightbourne, Jesse Rogers, and others. Mr. Allen said that New Yorkers did not often get a taste of fresh eggs in Winter, and that they would pay any price when once they got the taste.

Mrs. Martin Released on Bail.

Mrs. Hoffman Martin was released in $300 bail, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of having defrauded Mrs. Nellie Ralph of 22 West Twenty-seventh Street of a board bill amounting to $51. The case against her on a charge of threatening Actor Henley's life was dismissed at the latter's request. Bail was furnished for Mrs. Martin by Thomas A. Steele, a retired manufacturer, of 141 West Twenty-eighth Street.

BERRI INSPECTS THE BRIDGE.

New President Approves the General Plan of the Experts.

William Berri, the new President of the Bridge Trustees made an official inspection of the bridge yesterday, with special reference to the report made by the board of engineer experts. He aproved of the plans as a whole, but had some suggestions to make as to the loading and unloading of passengers.

It was said yesterday that elevators to the bridge structure from convenient points on the river front will be made so that passengers will be enabled conveniently to reach the bridge.

DR. CHARLES C. HALL ELECTED.

Made President of Union Theological Seminary, None Objecting.

By the unanimous vote of the Directors of the Union Theological Seminary, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, was elected yesterday President of the seminary, vice Dr. Thomas Hastings, resigned. John Crosby Smith presided at the meeting.

Among the Directors present were D. Willis James, Morris K. Jesup, the Rev. Dr. Frazer, the Rev. J. Balcom Shaw, William E. Dodge, George H. Southard, Dr. Henry D. Noyes, William A. Wheelock, Robert C. Ogden, Dr. A. P. Atterbury, and the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith.

DR. POTTER IN HIS HOUSE.

The Injunction Against the Mission Society Dissolved.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle congregation, will probably stand another siege in the rectory of the church where he lives. Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday refused to continue the temporary injunction which had been obtained by Julia Ross, the lessee of the house, restraining the New York City Baptist Mission Society from interfering with her in the possession of the house, under the foreclosure of a mortgage.

The news of Justice Andrews's decision was immediately conveyed to Mrs. Ross and Dr. Potter, and his supporters in the church rallied to his aid. Max C. L. Eyser, who was an excellent guard during the last siege, hurried to the house and mounted guard at the door, refusing to let any one in except the inmates and well-known friends of Dr. Potter. At night, however, the guard was withdrawn.

BOY FOUND A TREASURE.

A Valuable Pocketbook on the Sidewalk Two Hours.

An ordinary black leather pocketbook reposed quietly on the sidewalk, near the curb, in front of 17 John Street, about 11 o'clock last Monday morning. Abe Buxbaum, a messenger for R. L. & M. Friedlander, diamond dealers, in Maiden Lane, saw the pocketbook and picked it up. After he had finished the errand on which he had been sent, he returned to his employers' store and handed the pocketbook to L. Friedlander. The latter opened it and found $9, commercial paper amounting to about $2,000, and three finger rings, two of them having valuable diamonds.

The boy was advised to wait one day and see if the loss would not be advertised in some of the papers. He found an advertisement yesterday morning describing that particular pocketbook, and inviting the finder to call upon Stephen Lane Folger, at 198 Broadway. That gentleman proved to be the owner of the pocketbook. He had dropped it accidentally two hours before it was found. In appreciation of the boy's honesty, Mr. Folger gave him an autograph letter of acknowledgment and $20.

RUSSELL IS AN EX-CONVICT.

Alleged Blackmailer Served a Term for Shooting Phil Daly.

Edward J. Russell, who was arrested last Sunday evening at the instance of ex-Corporation Counsel Jenks of Brooklyn for attempted blackmail, has confessed that he served a term in Sing Sing under the name of Meredith for shooting Phil Daly, the well-known sporting man, in a flat occupied by Addie Stanton, in this city, in December, 1888.

The story told at the trial was that Russell, with a confederate and the Stanton woman, arranged to rob Daly of a large sum of money. Daly had $30,000 with him at the time, and in resisting the attack, was shot. Russell was sent to prison for eight years.

Russell said yesterday that since then he has tried to live a correct life. He said he never tried to take any money from Daly, but shot him because he visited Addie Stanton.

Russell said that he is now married to a good woman. He practically admitted that his defense would be insanity. "I do not remember anything about this Jenks matter," he added. He was at Matteawan for a time while serving his sentence, but the physicians there pronounced him sane.

MR. OLCOTT'S APPOINTEES.

A Test to be Made of the Civil Service Rules.

To find how far this office is governed by the civil service laws of competitive examinations, District Attorney Olcott is thinking of filling probably two positions without regard to civil service rules, so as to invite a test in the courts. Such a test could be made upon the instance of the Civil Service Commission, or by one of the disappointed eligibles, or a case could be brought upon the Controller's refusal to pay the salaries of men thus appointed.

Mr. Olcott says that the stipulation "wherever practicable," leaves it in doubt whether the civil service rules apply to his office; at any rate to all places in it. "My private Secretaries and confidential stenographers," he says, "occupy such relations as to make it impracticable to select them from any other standpoint than my confidence in their efficiency, plus their reliability and loyalty. Moreover, as in my private office I would not have a subpoena-server or confidential messenger on whom I could not personally rely, it is a question whether I can serve the public justly with any less personal care."

The step which he is meditating is said to be induced largely by pressure of the Republican machine. Mr. Olcott's personal opinions having undergone no change. He will probably name a messenger and a subpoena-server under this plan. He says there are 8,143 applications for the places to be filled, and while he has rejected all who have come before him, he could probably find two satisfactory men among them.

Bankers Dine Informally.

Group 9 of the New York State Bankers' Association, which comprises the bankers of New York and Staten Island, held its first annual dinner at the Hotel Manhattan last night. The dinner was entirely informal, and there were no set speeches. Among those who sat at the main table with Chairman Frederick B. Schenck were Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Mayor Strong, Conrad N. Jordan, Controller of the Currency J. H. Eckels, Superintendent of Banking Kilburn, Robert J. Lowry, Henry W. Cannon, J. Edward Simmons, the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittridge, Col. E. C. James, and Frederick D. Tappen.

The United States Rubber Co. Is Called

Officials of the United States Rubber Company will be questioned at the session of the Lexow investigating committee on Saturday. At the office of Flint & Co., 68 Broad Street, yesterday it was announced that Charles R. Flint, Treasurer of the company, would appear and furnish what information he possessed of the affairs of the corporation.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE MELLOW LIGHT

from a noble banquet lamp adds much attractiveness to a room. We show some magnificent "old world" specimens of the Benares and Damascus patterns. The beautiful banquet globes (which we sell separately if desired) serve to accentuate the peculiarly attractive features of lamps themselves.

Magnificent Rugs—ancient and modern—all at lower prices than you ever dreamed of.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

THIRD AVENUE EXTENSIONS

The Company Makes Application for New Routes Covering Miles of Additional Streets.

BITTER OPPOSITION EXPECTED.

A Scheme Including the Construction of Three New Cross-town Lines, Two of Them Across Central Park, and a Parallel to Metropolitan's Lenox Avenue Line.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company, in behalf of itself and the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Company, now part of the system, made application yesterday to the Board of Aldermen for a remarkable series of new lines, extensions, and connections.

Taken altogether, the applications form the most important railroad business that has been before the board in many years. The extensions are of the most far-reaching character, and the Third Avenue Company is seeking miles and miles of additional facilities.

The scheme includes the construction of three new cross-town lines, two of which it is proposed to run across Central Park over the transverse roads at Ninety-seventh and Sixty-fifth Streets. The scheme also involves the paralleling of the Metropolitan Company's "underground trolley" line on Lenox Avenue above One Hundred and Tenth Street to the Harlem River. So numerous are the extensions asked and so enormous are the interests involved that there is likely to be bitter opposition to the project from the Traction Company. The Aldermen have selected March 22 for the public hearing upon the matter.

The new lines, extensions, and connections asked for are as follows:

From Amsterdam Avenue and West Ninety-sixth Street, connecting with the road on Amsterdam Avenue, and proceeding westerly, with double tracks, through West Ninety-sixth Street to the Hudson River; also from Amsterdam Avenue and West Ninety-seventh Street, connecting with the present Amsterdam Avenue line, and running thence, with double tracks easterly through West Ninety-seventh Street to Central Park West, or Eighth Avenue, running thence easterly, through the transverse road through Central Park at Ninety-seventh Street, then through East Ninety-seventh Street to Park Avenue, to East Ninety-sixth Street, to Third Avenue.

From the junction of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street and Lenox Avenue, connecting with the company's road on St. Nicholas Avenue; and thence running northerly upon Lenox Avenue to the Harlem River.

From the Third Avenue road at East Seventy-ninth Street, with double tracks, easterly through Seventy-ninth Street to East End Avenue, and thence northerly through East End Avenue to its termination.

Also from the Third Avenue line at East Fifty-seventh Street, with double tracks, easterly through East Fifty-seventh Street, to Avenue A, and northerly on Avenue A to East Eighty-sixth Street to the East River.

From the Amsterdam Avenue line at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, easterly through One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to the Harlem River; also from the same point on Amsterdam Avenue, westerly on One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue.

From the junction of St. Nicholas and Manhattan Avenues, north, on St. Nicholas Avenue, to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; also south on Manhattan Avenue to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

From Amsterdam Avenue and West Sixty-sixth Street, with double tracks, along West Sixty-sixth Street to the Hudson River, and easterly along West Sixty-sixth Street to Central Park West, to the transverse road at Sixty-fifth Street, and then through the Park to Sixth-sixth Street to Park Avenue to Sixty-fifth Street and Park Avenue.

From the junction of Third Avenue and East Ninety-ninth Street, along East Ninety-ninth Street to the ferry landing at the foot of East Ninety-ninth Street for the purpose of connecting with the ferry.

From Manhattan Street at Eleventh Avenue, or the Boulevard to Kingsbridge Road or Broadway, along the Kingsbridge Road, across the bridge over the ship canal and across the bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek and northerly through Broadway to the city line; also from the intersection of the Boulevard and Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, at West One Hundred and Sixty-nintr Street, to its junction with Amsterdam Avenue at or near West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street; also from the intersection of Eleventh Avenue and the Boulevard, and Kingsbridge Road at or near One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, norherly on Eleventh Avenue to Nagle Avenue, to Academy Street, thence to Kingsbridge Road, there connecting with the company's line.

Certificates of extension of route were filed te Albany yesterday by the Third Avenue Railroad Company, on Pleasant Avenue, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and on Ninety-ninth Street; by the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, on Pleasant Avenue, on Ninety-sixth Street, on Seventy-ninth Street; on Sixty-sixth Street, and Lenox Avenue.

A DETECTIVE'S BAD BLUNDER.

Charged with Mistaking a List of Hymns for a Policy Slip.

Charges have been preferred at Police Headquarters against James F. Hannon, one of the new precinct detectives assigned to Capt. Moynihan's command in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station last week. The allegations are that he didn't know the difference between a policy slip and a list of hymns to be sung in church, and in addition neglected to be in police court to press a case against a prisoner.

One of the first arrests made by the detective in his new precinct was that of James McKay of 786 East One Hundred and Fourth Street last Saturday on the charge of playing policy. Mr. McKay is a member of the North New York Congregational Church and sings in the choir. When Hannon arrested him he had on his person the numbers of the hymns to be used at the next Sunday service, divided by the words "morning" and "evening." Hannon said this was a policy slip. When the prisoner was arraigned Sunday morning in the Harlem Police Court Hannon did not appear, and Mr. McKay was discharged. Mr. McKay went to Police Headquarters yesterday and made the charges. He was vouched for by his minister and a number of other church people.

No surer indication of the kind of clothes we make, than the number of tailors that buy them; rip a seam here and there; and sell them as made-to-order.

We make to order that way—if suits don't fit, we fit them.

Just as good shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"You don't have mice here, do you?" asked a man, going into a large greenhouse the other day, and discovering mouse traps every here and there. "Yes, indeed, we do," answered the proprietor. "We were overrun with them last month. We had a great many carnations in bud, and the mice nipped off the buds and took them away with them. I didn't know before that there was anything about the buds that they considered good as an article of diet, but they evidently like them."

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At the January meeting of the Staten Island National Science Association one of the exhibits offered for the observation of the members by Arthur Hollick, at whose house the meeting was held, was a Manx cat and kitten. The cat was picked up on the road near Kingston, R. I. The genuine Manx cat, as Mr. Hollick explained, comes from the Isle of Man and is chiefly characterized by a greater height of the hind than fore quarters and the lack of a tail. It was thought at first that the foundling cat might be only an ordinary domestic minus a tail. Mr. Hollick's cat proved her origin, however, by the tendency of her offspring to be tailless. In the first litter of kittens there were two kittens without tails and three with; the second litter had three without and two with, and in the third two of the kittens had no tails, as in the first litter, and the other three had the ordinary appendage of the domestic animal. The mother cat is said to be affectionate, but she will not tolerate the presence of an ordinary cat. When she first came to make her home on Staten Island she speedily dispossessed the two cats already living with the family of her adoption. She is a fearless animal and attacks a dog without provocation.

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Visitors to the Bowery Savings Bank are surprised at the amount of money deposited by people belonging to the lower ranks of society, and many of them shabbily, and even insufficiently, clothed. Among three women depositors the other day were two healthy, rosy-cheeked girls who might, from their appearance, have been domestics. The one deposited $60 and the other $85—large sums of money for such girls. The woman coming after them was old, shabby, and untidy. It would have been difficult to place her in the social stratum. "How much?" asked the man at the depositor's window. "One hundred dollars" was the reply, as she handed out a roll of bills and a twenty-dollar gold piece. "Where does all this money come from?" one of the bank officials was asked later. "Sixty dollars, $80, and $100 deposited by apparently poor women." "Yes, and they deposit $1,000 at a time," he answered. "I don't know where it comes from. They must accumulate it in some way. This past month the rush of depositors has been something frightful," and he heaved a sigh as if worn out with hard work.

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Complaints are frequently heard of the new bills put in circulation last Summer. One trouble was prophesied when the bills first came out—that they would not wear well, but would rub and blur. Another trouble is that the numbers, particularly on the one-dollar bills, do not stand out distinctly, and it takes more than a casual glance to distinguish them, obviously an unfortunate circumstance.

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The cold weather of this Winter has brought out woolen gloves in large numbers. They appear in all shades and varieties of clumsy ugliness, but they are warm. The greater number of the gloves are in dark colors, but occasionally a young man has been seen starting out in the morning wearing a pair of white gloves. Arctics, too, have had a good season this year. They made their début at the football game, and have been out, and in all weathers, since. They are monopolized by masculine wearers. They do not diminish the size of the foot, and are not popular with women.

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"Why should we be afraid to wear heavy boots?" queried Mrs. Katherine Foote, a Sorosis officer, at the Rainy Day Club meeting. "Don't our men look nice in well-shined boots?"

"Men don't expect to look pretty," commented Mrs. Ravenhill, another Sorosis member.

"There is an incongruity between men's boots and feminine skirts," said Mrs. Celia B. Whitehead. "Did you ever see a man's boot coming out from under a woman's skirt? You would experience a shock if you did. It is not beatiful."

Princeton University Preachers.

The list of university preachers at Princeton for 1897 has been given out. The addresses will be delivered in Marquand Chapel, as follows: Feb. 14, Dean Murray; Feb. 21, Donald Sage Mackay, D. D.; Feb. 28, Howard Duffield, D. D., '73; March 7, George T. Purves, D. D.; March 14, Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D.; March 21, William R. Richards, D. D.; March 28, Henry Lubeck, LL. D., L. H. D.; April 4, Charles Wood, D. D.; April 11, Simon J. McPherson, D. D., '74; April 18, Easter vacation; April 25, George T. Purves, D. D.; May 2, Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., '77; May 9, William B. Bodine, D. D., '60; May 16, Maitbie D. Babcock, D. D.; May 23, George C. Yeisley, D. D., '70; May 30, Henry van Dyke, D. D., '73; June 6, Dean Murray; June 13, President Patton, Baccalaureate sermon.

A Summons for Alderman Goetz.

Moses Morris of 77 Orchard Street, who says he was assaulted by Alderman Goetz in the Lincoln Club, at Grand and Forsyth Streets, Monday night, got a summons for the Alderman yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court. The hearing is set down for this morning, and will be before Magistrate Flammer. Morris says he was acting peaceably in the club rooms when the Alderman ordered him out. Before he had time to comply, he was seized by the Alderman and struck on the head with a blackjack. The defendant says Morris had no business in the club, and only force sufficient to eject him was used.

Woolen Dress Goods Seized.

Woolen dress goods, imported nearly a year ago by Converse, Stanton & Cullen of 83 Worth Street, were seized yesterday under instructions from the Treasury Department. The goods were entered on a valuation of $1,100, and the United States Appraiser claimed an undervaluation of $800. The matter has been the subject of much correspondence with the Treasury Department. Secretary Carlisle declined to reopen the case, and the goods were ordered to be seized.

Registered Trade Mark.

Galatea Cloth

By its very name is adapted for yachting suits and sea-shore wear, the original Galatea being a sea nymph and in literature the name being a type of coquetry. These two facts suggest sea-shore scenes which will bring many a maiden to

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street,